# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30 ] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1819. [NUMBER. 1507


## CARD.

DIVINE SERVICE will commence in the SCOTCH CHURCH on Sunday next, the 25th Instant, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

JAMES CLOW,
*Chaplain.*

*BOMBAY,*
21st April, 1819.

## Sale of Presents,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Thursday next, the 22d Instant, sundry Articles of Presents, consisting of Turbands. Kincobs &c. will be sold by Public Auction at the Civil Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. BEST
*Civil Paymaster.*

Bombay,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE.
21st April, 1819.

## TO BE LET,

*From the 1st May next.*

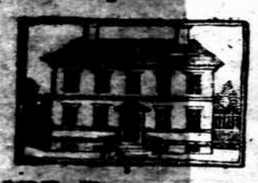
THAT commodious House at Colabah, close to the Ferry, belonging to the Estate of the late Major General WADDINGTON; there are two Wells on the premises affording at all seasons of the year, a most abundant supply of excellent Water.

Terms and conditions may be known on application at the office of Messrs JOHN LECKIE and Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1819.

## Advertisement.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*



THAT LUXEEMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE, Purvoe Inhabitant of Bombay, having bargained with GOVINDA BABOOJEE, Purvoe, of the same place Inhabitant, for the purchase of a Certain DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances with Ground on which this premises is standing, situate without the fort of Bombay on Pallow Road, in an Oart called *Ramondy*, measuring six hundred Square yards. And also for the purchase of a certain piece of OART of Cocoanut Plantation with ground containing three wheels situate at Mahim on the Island of Bombay.—Any Person or Persons having any Claims or Demands on the said House and Oart are hereby required to notify the same to the said LUXEEMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE within fourteen days or else they will be precluded thereto.

LUXEEMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE.

Bombay 21st April 1819.

## Baxter and Co.

*On Friday and Saturday next,*
23D and 24TH INSTANT,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*AT THEIR WAREHOUSE.*
*In Forbes' Street,*
WITHOUT RESERVE;

BOTTLED Brandy and Gin, Madeira, and Tenneriffe Wine, Claret, Port, Vin de Grave, Champaigne, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Itum Shrub, &c. &c. Europe Bottled Porter, and Country Bottled Beer, a few Kegs and cases of Salmon, Herrings, and Butter, some Dozens Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, & Olives, Bottled Fruit for Tarts, and Decanters of Comfits, Canisters of Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal, and Pots of Essence of Spruce.

A few pairs of English Cavalry, Hessian, & Jockey Boots, Men's & Women's Shoes, Beaver and Willow Hats, and Straw Bonnets, a few lots of Colored Ribbons, Silks, Sattins, and other Stuffs for Dresses, and Remnants of Gowns & Furniture Chintz, and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs.

Various Articles of Tin and Japanned Ware, Cutlery and Ironmongery, a few Dozens of Essence of Peppermint, Lavender and Hungary Water, Brandy Bitters, &c. &c.

The Sale will Commence each Day at 10 o'Clock, the lots to be paid for and cleared away in the course of the following week.

Forbes Street, 21st April, 1819,

## NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

## John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*This present Wednesday,*

A VALUABLE Collection of Books, as already advertised in the last Courier. Also a small Invoice of elegant plain and Stuffed Hunting Saddles with Hollowed Pummels, by McLAUGHLAN.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Strong Grey Horse fit for a Carriage & three Saddle Horses.

Apollo Street, 21st April, 1819.

## Special Sale,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.
*And whom it may concern*

## John Yeates,

WILL continue the Sale by Public Auction tomorrow, of the damaged Purpet Cloths per Ship Jemima, Captain DANBY, and consigned to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at the Godown in Apollo Street, under the Admiralty House, to commence at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

Bombay, 21st April, 1819.

## A CARD.

MR. WILLIAM BOYCE, having separated his concerns & interest from Mr. KEMPT and BURJORJEE NANABHOY, his late Partners in the Firm of BOYCE, KEMPT, and CO. has the pleasure to acquaint the Public that he is about to open a House of Business in the Wine Merchant and European Store Line, upon a plan which he flatters himself will be found peculiarly suited to the convenience of Regimental Messes, as well as to Families and Individual Gentlemen; and in which his Brother Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE is to be his only Partner.

The Business, which is to be conducted under the Firm of BOYCE and CO. will date its commencement and be ready to receive orders from the first of May next, in the House in Meadow's Street, lately occupied by Mr. JOZE ARRATOON, but preparations which are in a state of progress about the Premises must unavoidable delay the opening of the Store, till the middle or latter end of that Month, of which Public Notice will be given, and for the satisfaction of those Gentlemen who may be inclined to favor the present Establishment with a trial, Circulars conveying an Outline of the Plan and Terms upon which it is designed to be carried on, shall in the mean time be issued.

Outline of the Plan and Terms upon which it is designed to carry on the Establishment of

*Boyce, and Company.*

It is intended that this Establishment shall be furnished at all times, as far as practicable, with the means of supplying every description of Wines, Spirits, and other Liquors. With all other kinds of Stores, suitable to Housekeeping, which come under the General denomination of Eatables, and Drinkables. As also all articles of Military Equipment, such as Cloths, Boots, and Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Pistols, and Sabres, &c. &c. &c. and which although not exposed in a Show Room, will yet be ready at all times, during the hours of business, for the iuspection of such Gentlemen as may chuse to call at the Stores.

Gentlemen living outside of the Fort, or at out stations, shall have the most prompt attention paid to their written orders, and although it is not intended that the sale of the smaller Articles, which come under the description of Shop Articles, shall constitute a *fixed branch* of the business of the present concern, the Proprietors will nevertheless be happy at all times to procure such Articles at the lowest Shop prices to complete the orders of their permanent customers, without any charge of Commission.

All bills and accounts of the House will be issued regularly for adjustment on the 31st of each December the end of the year, instead of the 31st July and all those Gentlemen dealing with the concern, who can make it convenient to pay off their bills at that period yearly, will have no charge of interest made to them. Gentlemen who may require a further time for payment, will have a credit of six months allowed them, at which period from the date of each transaction they will be charged interest at the usual rate of nine per cent per annum.

A *Discount* of ten per cent will be invariably allowed upon the prices of all goods purchased from the Store for ready money, or for good bills *at one month's sight*. On this subject the Proprietors conceive it absolutely necessary to observe, that this allowance of ten per cent. will be a *real*, not an *imaginary Discount*. They are aware of the light in which most *Discounts* on *retail Articles* are considered. That they are only *nominal discounts* and held out as baits to attract custom, but that in reality, an overcharge to the extent of these Discounts, and sometimes more is first of all superadded to the actual price of the Articles, so that a person receives it in *name* not in *substance* and derives no more advantage from paying *ready money* for his goods than he does by purchasing them on *credit*. That such is the General opinion of discounts the Proprietors are well aware. Whether such dishonesty is practised is a question which they do not wish, nor is it their business to discuss. They only pledge their characters, that a practice so unfair, so dishonest, & dishonourable shall never be allowed to find its way into their concerns. They pledge themselves that their price for every Article, shall be the same to all description of purchasers, to those who are at a distance, as to those who are on the spot, and that they shall not have *two* prices for any article; and to place the advantages arising to ready money purchasers, beyonds all possibility of doubt, they engage to publish their prices in the Newspaper, once a month, which will enable every person to judge whether he has been allowed the proper discount on his ready money purchases or not.

With a view to render the present Establishment as useful as possible to the Public, as well as beneficial to themselves, the Proprietors have made arrangements for a regular annual supply of Stores from England. Their Wines and Liquors in particular, they will have from the most approved Houses, and they confidently trust that with Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S, judgment in these Articles, the superiority of which has been long, and generally, acknowledged, on this side of India, they will be enabled upon all occasions where they are employed to maintain in a peculiar manner their reputation as Wine and Liquor Merchants. They have likewise formed arrangements for receiving through most confidential & respectable Agency in London, Supplies of Articles which may be required by their customers that may be either not commonly brought out, or overlooked in the General Investments of the season, to which arrangement the established overland mail will afford great facility and expedition. Gentlemen requiring such Articles will have no advance whatever charged on them farther than the usual commission of five per cent. upon the amount of disbursements actually made for them, but they will be required to advance a sum at giving the Commission equal to three fourths of the probable amount of the goods, and to pay the balance as soon as their total cost on their arrival in Bombay can be ascertained. Risk of course will upon all occasions be insured against, and in the event of loss, the amount advanced, refunded, with the usual Interest.

The Proprietors shall only add that as the plan which they have adopted for carrying on their business exempts them in a great degree from the heavy Expences incident to the maintaining of extensive Premises and large Establishments of Servants of various descriptions, they trust that their prices will at least be as moderate as those of any Establishment on this side of India, and they pledge themselves that they will at all times avail themselves of these and all other favorable circumstances to price their goods at as low a rate as is consistent with a fair, honest, and conscientious Profit, and that those Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their support, will upon all occasions find themselves treated with that prompt attention, integrity, and intelligence which the Proprietors are aware can alone inspire confidence in their Employers, whilst it furnishes the surest and most solid foundation upon which they can rest their own hopes of success.

Bombay 21st April 1819.

## BOOKS

FOR SALE
AT THE
## Gazette Office,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers, - - - - - | Rs. 20 |
| 1 British Review No. 19. - - - - | " 2 |
| 1 Prospectus of a National Poem, - | " 1 |
| 1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness. - | " 12 |

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

## A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

## NOTICE.

A FOUNT of PERSIAN and ARABIC TYPES, having been received at the GAZETTE Office, the Public are respectfully informed that compositors have been entertained and that printing in these Languages will be readily performed, at the same charge as the English.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819

اشتهارانکه

حروف طبع بشیوه عربي که نمونه آن درین اشتهار درگیذیت هافیس چهاپه شده موجود است هرگاه کسي ازراه شفقت کاري در عربي یا فارسي از براي چهاپ درگیذیت هافیس بفریسد اتمم آن بسروچشم خواهد شد

## Bombay Gazette.

*Wednesday, 21st. April, 1819.*

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MARCH 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Colin Milnes C. B. of His Majesty' 65th Regiment, to command the troops that may remain in Kutch after the breaking up of the field force at present under the command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir.

*Bombay Castle 1st April 1819.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Coulcil is

pleased to publish for General information the following Extracts of the Honorable Court's dispatches in the Military Department dated the 3d June, 1st and 15th of July and 12th of August 1818.

*Extract of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 3d June 1818.*

14. Memorial from the Widow of Lieut. Colonel Webb, stating her distressed situation, and praying for some relief, referred to Court's favourable and humane consideration.

4th We have, in compliance with your recommendation granted Pensions to Mrs. Webb and her children.

26 and 7. Application from Lieutenant Colonel Fitzsimons, H. M. 65th Regiment, to be allowed, the Batta of his Brevet Rank during the period he commanded a Brigade, of the field force in Guzerat, not complied with, but submit to court's notice.

10th Your rejection of Lieutenant Colonel Fitzsimons's claim on the occasion adverted to in these paragraphs was proper, and has our approbation.

30 and 1. Captain Brown of the European Regiment permitted to draw his pay and allowances from the date of his landing at Prince of Wales Island.

12th Captain Browne, proceeded on the Ship Thames at his own request and without any special reason, or permission from us.

13th The copy of a special order produced by Capt. Browne could only have been a copy of the usual order given by our Secretary for Capt. Brown's reception on board the Thames, without which the commander of that ship could not have received him or any other passenger.

14th Capt. Brown therefore had no claim to Indian allowances until the date of his arrival in Bombay, and we direct that the amount granted to him previously to that date be immediately refunded.

52 and 3 Memorial from Colonel Morris soliciting a continuation of the allowances drawn by his predecessors Col. Lloyd and Lawrence while in command of the Southern Division of Guzerat.

24th We do not see any adequate reason for deviating from our original Orders upon this subject.

66 to 9. Remarking on the subject of the Court's Orders of 16th February 1810, and the Regulations adopted by the Supreme Government for the adjustment of the allowances of Officers holding Staff appointments but absent on leave, or on sick certificate; and stating that in cases where a substitute is required to perform the duties, the Staff allowances of the situation will be passed to him, but otherwise to the absent Officers, and that the allowances of Lieutenant Snodgrass, deputy Military Auditor Gen. during two months absence, have been allowed him on that principle.

49. We approve your proceedings and resolutions on the subjects of these paragraphs,

70 and 1. The Widows of the late Quarter Master Young His M's 47th Regiment, Veterinary Surg. Coleman and Assist. Surg. Martin granted the sum of 1000 Rupees each to enable them to procure passages to Europe. The intended grant of a less sum to the widow of Quarter Master Carson rendered unnecessary by her death.

50. As a general principle we can by no means sanction the grant of passage money to the widows of officers dying in India, and we direct that no such allowance be hereafter made except in cases of extreme distress when an obligation must be taken to refund the amount, if we should disapprove of its having been granted.

72. The request of the widow of Lieut. Ryan H. M. 17th Dragoons, to a similar allowance, not complied with, on account of her abandoned character and allowed a charparty passage to Europe.

51. We have admitted the widows of the officers named in this paragraph to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

73. The widows of the late Captain Baker and Sykes and Assistant Surgeon Martin, recommended to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

4 to 6 and 350 to 7 of letter of 7th August 1816 communicating the establishment of a Military Fund on the same principles as that at Fort St. George, to include the Medical and Ecclesiastical branches of the service; requesting that the donation of Court may be proportioned to its extended objects and that an interest of 8 per cent on its capital may be allowed as to the Civil Fund.

70. We are glad to perceive from these paragraphs that the Military, Medical and Ecclesiastical officers of your Presidency have established a Fund for the relief of the widows and children of deceased officers, similar to that to which we have afforded our sanction and support at Fort St. George.

71. In conformity with the expectation held out by us in our letter in this Department dated 17th January 1810, paragraph 127, we authorize you to make a donation to the Bombay Military Fund of eight thousand Bombay Rupees annually, commencing from the date of your receipt of this letter.

72. We also authorize you to allow compensation to the Military Fund for the difference of interest between 6 and 8 per cent subject to the same rules and conditions as were laid down for the Civil Fund at your Presidency in our letter in the Public Department dated 9th March 1815 paragraph 81 to 5.

26 to 7 Court's Orders conferring the Brevet rank of Captain on Subalterns of 15 years' standing published in General Order and thirty four Lieutenants promoted accordingly: request to be informed whether the service of Cadets for the Artillery and Engineers is to commence from the date of admission to the Military seminary or from the period of their quitting it to proceed to India.

85. In reply to your enquiry we have to inform you that the period of service of Cadets for the Artillery and Engineers is to commence from the date of rank assigned them in the certificates of appointments given to them in this House, which certificates we presume are deposited either in the office of the Town Major or in that of the Adjutant General.

68. The appointment of Sub-Conductor to every Conductor of Ordnance Stores, sanctioned on the recommendation of the Military Board.

137. For the reasons given we sanction the proceedings described in these paragraphs.

112 to 116. The establishment of sepoy Boys in the Battalions of Native Infantry continued on the recommendation of the Commanier in Chief until Court's further pleasure shall be signified.

160. For the reasons which you have given we shall not for the present repeat our orders for the abolition of the establishment of Sepoy Boys in your Native Battalion.

171. Lieutenant Charles Franklin Hart, of your establishment, has our permision to remain in England until July next.

172. We have permited Mr. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to return to his rank upon your establishment. This officer having quitted England without taking the usual oath of fidelity to the Company, we direct you to administer the same to him upon his arrival at your presidency.

173. M. J. Stephenson has our permission to return to his rank as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment.

174. Whe have permitted Mr. Robert Colegate to proceed to your presidency to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeeded as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment his rank will be settled at a future time.

175. Mr. Humphrey Lyons has been allowed to proceed to your Presidency as a passenger on board the licensed ship Victory with a view to his being appointed a Cadet of Infantry on your establishment upon his completing his sixteenth year, wich will take place on the 8th July next, when you will administer to him the usual oath of fidelity: his order of rank will be forwarded to you by an early conveyance after his having attained the age of sixteen years.

*Extract of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 1st July 1818.*

PARA. 2d. We have permited Mr Joseph William Cumine to proceee to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeeded as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment: at future time.

3d. We have appointed Mr. Luke Ladd now abroad an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under twenty years of age, of which circumstance he must produce unquestionable documents, and also upon condition that he shall be found qualified by the Medical Board for this appointment you will then administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company, his order of rank will be transmitted you by a future conveyance.

*Extract of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 15th July 1818.*

PARA. 4th. Lieutenant E. A. Robinson has our permission to return to his duty upon your establishment.

*Extract of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 12th August 1818.*

PARA. 2d Surgeon Samuel Sproull; and Captain Thomas A. Cooper both belonging to your establishment, have our permission severally to remain in England until the departure of the first ships of next season.

3d. We have to call you particular attentiion to the lists of rank of our Cadets and Assistant Surgeons of the present season (1817) and we direct that no alteration may be made therein as every gentleman is ranked agreeably to our Regulations with reference to his actual departure from England.

4th. This observation is intended to apply equally to those Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, who have held his Majesty's Commission as to those who have not, due attention having been already paid to that circumstance, as we have been careful to place those who have been in his Majesty's service at the head of the list of each period of departure from Europe, and beyond this indulgence we do intend their priority of rank should extend.

Advising the adoption in pursuance of Court's Orders of 15th March 1816, of revised rates of allowances to Engineer Officers attached to Garrisons as Executive Officers, or entrusted with the execution of public buildings framed on the principle of the Madras Regulations, and the payment of those allowances in arrear from October 1812, as ordered. Recommendation of the Commander in Chief as to the stations of which Engineer Officers should be permanently attached, not finally determined on until Regulations in preparation by the Military Board for the department are received. The case of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, whose allowances were fixed by Court at 300 Rupees per month being inferior in amount to the allowances given by their orders to a Captain at an inferior station, referred for consideration.

9. The amount of the allowances which you inform us in these paragraphs you have fixed for the several ranks of Engineer Officers employed under your establishment have our sanction, but we are not quite sure that you have correctly apprehended our intentions relative to the circumstances under which those allowances should be granted.

10. It never was our intention that the extra allowance of

700 Rupees per month to a field officer.

420 Rupees per month to a Captain and 262 Rupees per month to a subaltern, should be given to any Engineer officers but such as were specifically appointed to the charge of fortresses or were employed in the superintendence of public works, or on surveys, and then only during the time of their actual employment.

11 We are therefore by no means prepared to approve; or sanction, the grant of such allowances to Engineer Officers stationed in Guzeratt, or with the Poona and Baroda Subsidiary Forces, in the Koncan, Kutch and Malwan, unless officers shall have specific charge of fortresses, or be employed on surveys, or in the construction, or repair, of public works; and we direct that if any such allowances, have been granted under different circumstances, they be discontinued immediately on receipt of these orders.

13. With respect to the allowances to be made to the superintending Engineer at Bombay which by our letter of 6th June 1814 (para 192) we fixed at Rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) per month, we shall not object, on your recommendation, to raise the allowance to Rupees six hundred per month, the same as in Bengal, and to which we have also directed the allowance to the superintending Engineer at Fort Saint George to be reduceed.

14. We have received a memorial on this subject from your late superintending Engineer Lieut. Colonel Johnson; and in consideration to his character and service, we authorize you to grant Lieutenant Col. Johnson the difference between the former salary of 300 Rupees a month, and that now sanctioned of 600 Rupees a month, during the period in which he held the Office of superintending Engineer at your Presidency.

*Bombay Castle, 5th April 1819.*

Mr. William Foquett, Cadets for Infantry who arrived in the licensed ship Lord Cochrane, on the 1st instant, having produced a certificate from the Secretary at the East India House, of his appointment for this Presidency, is admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of his arrival.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Lieutenant Robert Ponget of the Corps of Engineers, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having ordered that the Cadets who have been at their Military seminary shall have rank of all Cadets who have been appointed in the same season, excepting those who have held a commission in His Majesty's Army for one year, it appearing that Messrs. Taylor and Watts, Gadets of the season 1815, and Mr. D. Forbes Cadet of the season 1816, were entitled to that benefit, the following alterations are ordered to take place in the General Order of the 29th May last, and the undermentioned gentlemen are to have their Commission with the date opposite their name vizt.

| | | | Date of Commissions. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *No.* | *Season* | *Names* | *as Ensign* | *as Lieut.* |
| 1 | 1815 | G. . Taylor | 14th Jan. 1816 | 17th July 1816 |
| 2 | do. | John Watts | 15th June 1817 | 16th June 1817 |
| 3 | 1816 | R. Paterson | 25th ditto | 1st Nov. do. |
| 4 | do. | D. Forbes | do. ditto | 1st ditto |
| 5 | do. | C. Catchcart | do. ditto | 1st ditto |
| 6 | do. | W. V. Hewitt | do. ditto. | 1st ditto |
| 7 | do. | F. Walker | 28th Sept. do. | 1st ditto |
| 8 | do. | S. D. Siordet | do. ditto | 1st ditto |
| 9 | do. | C. S. F. Plaisted | do ditto | 1st ditto |
| 10 | do. | F. T. Farrel | 28th Jan. 1818 | 21st Jan. 1818 |

The abovementioned gentlemen are appointed to Regiments permanently in the following manner.

*European Regiment*
No. 1. G. C. Taylor,
" 2 J. Watts,

*1st or Gre. Regt. N. I.*
No. 4 D. Forbes,
" 8 S. D. Siordet

*3d Regiment N. I.*
No. 3 R. Patterson,

*Third Regiment N. I.*
No. 5. Cathcart,
" C. G. S. F. Plaisted.

*Fourth Regiment N. I*
No. W. V. Hewitt,
" 10 F. T. Farrel,

*Fifth Regiment N. I.*
No. 7. F. Walker.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 29th ult. of Subedar Sunik Adam 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. Infantry to be commandant of the Fort of Shopneer from that date.

*Bombay Castle, 8th April 1819.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 2d September and 7th October last.

*Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 2d Sept. 1818.*

PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your establishment, severally to remain in England until the departure for Bombay of the first Company's ships of next season viz.

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Captain William Cowper,
Lieut. Alexander B. Campbell; and Assistant Surg. Peter Leslie, M. D.

3. Lieut. Charles Parr, of your Establishment has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the last ships of the next season.

*Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 7th October 1818.*

PARA. 2d. The undermentioned Officers have our permission severally to return to their rank upon your Establishment viz.

Lieutenant Charles Wright and
" Charles F. Hart.

3d. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have our permission severally to remain in England until the departure for Bombay of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing Season 1818-19 viz.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Warden and Assist. Surgeon J. Stephenson.

4th. Major A. Brown lately belonging to your Establishment has retired from the Company's Service from the 12th July 1818.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1819.*

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

ORDNANCE-DEPARTMENT.

Sarjeant Major Samuel Hartley of the Artillery to be Conductor vice Brown pensioned,—Date of appointment 10th March 1819.

Captain Boyce Combe of the 2d Regt. of Madras N. Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

*Bombay Castle 14th April 1819*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing in General orders the following Extract of a despatch from Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. dated the 26th Ultimo reporting the capture by assault of the Hill Fort of Bhooj, constituting the principal defence of the Town of that name, the Capital of the state of Kutch, by a Detachment from the Field Force under the personal command of Captain Digby of his Majesty's 65th Regiment.

The spirited manner in which this attack was conducted was followed on the same day by the fall of the capital and by the arrival in the British Camp of his Highness the Rao, who remained a Prisoner under charge of the British Resident. Thus have the principal objects contemplated by government in the equipment of this Force in concurrence with the Principal Chieftains of the country been carried into effect in the short period of four days from the movement of the Force from Anjar with an energy, judgement and ability which reflects the greatest Credit on the Major General and the Officers and Men employed under his command and entitle them to the warmest acknowledgements of Government.

The Major General particularly notices the zeal and ability displayed by Captain Stannus the Assistant Adjutant General and by Lieutenant Remon the Engineer by whom the mode of attack is stated to have been suggested.

The prompt and spirited manner in which the attack was conducted by Captain Digby is also spoken of with the highest praise, and that officer has particularly reported the names of Captain Wilson His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Lieutenant Collis, Hunt, and Booth, and Ensigns Newhouse & Matheson as having merited his fullest approbation.

*Extract of a letter from Major General Sir William Grant Kier, K. M. T., to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated the 26th March 1819.*

I have the honor to report for the Information of the Major General Commanding the Forces, that the Hill Fort of Bhooj was this day taken by escalade by a detachment from the force under my Command.

On my arrival before this place yesterday morning, I considered it adviseable to take up a position calculated to mislead the enemy with regard to my future operations, so that altho' my dispositions indicated an attack on the Town of Bhooj, my measures were taken to effect a breach in the eastern face of the Fort. With a view to this object a battery was erected on a Hill in front of our right flank, and I had the satisfaction to perceive from the movements of the enemy that my plan had produced the desired effect.

We had scarcely taken up our ground when the enemy commenced a fire from the Fort and pushed forward large bodies of Cavalry and Infantry, the former of which was quickly dispersed by a few rounds from the field pieces, and the latter driven under the walls of the Town by a party from the flank Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, who performed this service with great spirit and celerity. In the afternoon a party was ordered for the purpose of more closely reconnoitring the Town and Fort, but was countermanded at the suggestion of Lieutenant Remon of the Engineers, who proposed that the reconnoissance should be deferred till the morning, when the party might approch the walls in the dusk, without being observed, and if circumstances appeared favorable, escalade the Fort at the point where it had been intended to breach, and which his local knowledge enabled him to determine with great precision. This proposal was acted upon and has been attended with the most complete success, the party reached the bottom of the wall just as the day broke, and before the enemy were aware of their approach. The ladders were immediately planted and ascended by the gallant assailants and headed by Captain Digby of His Majesty's 65th Regiment who commanded the storming party. The enemy completely surprised fled with precipitation towards the gate leading to the Town through which they effected their escape with the loss of upwards of one hundred men: ours, I am happy to say, has been trifling and can only be accounted for by the rapidity of the attacks and the fancied security of the enemy.

During the assault on the Fort the troops were drawn out considerable in advance of the line to distract the attention of the enemy and prevent the reinforcements being thrown into the fort from their camp which was situated close to the Town whilst a large cannonade was kept up from a small battery thrown up in front of the encampments and these measures contributed essentially to the success of the enterprize.

*By Order of Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Govt.*

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—April 14th, Captain White, Horse Artillery, from Serroor.

Ditto, Captain Tovey, 3d, Regt. from Poona.

Ditto, Captain Lewis, A. Horse do.

15th, Captain R. Dawson, 1st Light Cavalry from Bhooj.

Ditto, Captain Staunton, Honorary, Aid-de-Camp G. G. from Ahmednugger.

16th, Lieut. Carthcart 3d Regt N. I. from Pallee.

17th, Lieut. Lester, Artillery, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—April 14th, Lieut. Robert Paterson, 2d Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. to Surat.

Ditto, Lieut. Morris, P. A. Force to Sattara.

16th, Lieut. W. V. Hewett, 1st Bat. 4th, Regt. to Deccan.

Ditto, Captain Griffith, Deputy Commissary, of stores to Deccan.

17th, Lieut. H. P. Lawrence, N. M. S. Ks. Brigade.

20th, Captain Middleton, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons to Madras.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*We agree with our correspondent, Cypher, in most of his suggestions but we doubt if the medium of a weekly journal is the proper channel for the conveyance of such sentiments,—and to make the alterations suggested in the Postscript, would require a new act of parliament, we would however recommend our friend, Cypher, as we are certain that he has tasted of the Pierien spring, to drink deeper.*

*A Free mariner has our best wishes and shall have our helping hand, let him send in his scheme, and if at all possible even a steam engine power shall be applied to push it in to notice.*

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL, 1819.

We have nothing new since our last nor is it likely we shall have any thing very new untill the arrival of the regular Ships, we opine early in May. The American Ship Atlas, from Philadelphia the 18th December anchored in the harbour yesterday a few papers down to the 14th have been kindly handed us, the most prominent article in them is the renewal of our commercial treaty with that country, the debates concerning the Floridas, and their relations with Spain occupy most of the members in the house of representatives. In South America, the patriot cause was most successfull.

The merchants of Philadelphia had a meeting for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the expediency, of prohibiting the exportation of Specie.

We have not observed a single paragraph concerning cotton.

The New cotton is now coming in daily, and hope are entertained, that a considerable quantity may be still inported before the commencement of our Southerly monsoon.

The weather for these last few days, has been oppressively hot, and the winds have been southerly to an

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extent, that leads us to hope, that northerly ones will prevail untill late in May.

On Wednesday last, the second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery &c. for the town and island of Bombay &c. was held before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

The following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE FOREMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. D. Devitre, Esq. | Thomas Riddoch, Esq. |
| Rob. G. Morris, Esq. | James Farish, Esq. |
| James Henderson, Esq. | Bazett Doveton, Esq. |
| Capt. Richard Morgan | Capt. William Mainwaring. |
| John Jukes, Esq. | David Seton, Esq. |
| John Best, Esq. | Benjamin Noton, Esq. |
| J. A. Macpherson, Esq. | Capt. W. T. Graham, |
| Capt. George Barnes, | James Sindry, Esq. |
| T. G. Gardiner, Esq. | Robert Suxpitch, Esq. |
| Capt. John, Mack | |

There were only three Bills of indictment preferred, these having been found in the course of the day, the Grand Jury were discharged by the worshipful the Mayor.

Parpia Dhunjee, was tried and found guilty of a burglary: he was sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for fourteen years.

Dewa Koopa, was next tried for an assault on a police peon, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be confined in Bombay gaol for 12 months and to pay a fine of 50 rupees.

The were the only prisoners tried; the other indictment found by the Grand Jury was for forgery, against Dossa Chundabhoy, which is not likely to be tried at this Sessions.

Several cases of misdemeanors were ordered to stand over till next sessions; and the court adjourned the present sessions, until Wednesday the 12th of May next.

The Keel of the new 80 gun Ship is in such a state of forwardness that it is hoped the silver nail will be driven, about the end of the month.

The fleet of boats with H. M. 65th Regt. on board under convoy of the H. C. C. Psyche, entered the harbour on Thursday last.

The Honourable Mr. Elphinstone embarked on board the H. C. C. Ariel, on Friday evening on a visit to Malwan and Goa.

A Company of H. M. 47th Regt. embarked for Surat, on Friday last.

H. M. Conway arrived from the Gulf on Saturday last, but has brought nothing new from that quarter, a few of the Ras el Khima boats, had been attacked in Bahrein roads by H. M. Ships, but a gale of wind coming on, they were unable to capture them.

The Cholera has again manifested itself again at this presidency, and we regret to state, that may cases have occurred of the most inveterate description.

*Commercial* we have heard it mentioned lately that indian cotton has been carried to China, from America. We doubt not the fact of it having been carried there, for we recollect a similar occurence some years ago and if we are not false prophets we should think the present crisis likely to call again for similar speculations; if the cotton will only fetch 6d. a pound in the European market, it is better to send it to China were 12 Taels per picul, will pay them better; and as their China Ships always go out in ballast, the freight to China may be reckoned almost at nothing.

An article from Detroit of the 18th of September mentions, that Lord Selkirk, was arrested by the Sheriff at the suit of the N. W. Company, on Sunday last, in an action of trespass, his Lordship means to contest the legality of the arrest, as being on the Lords day.

A pea was gathered, last week, in the garden of Mr. Spencer, at Newton St. Low, near Bath, which weighed 22 ounces, and measured 13 inches in diameter. There are three others on the tree nearly as large.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to one million, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred. The number of horned castle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty-four thousand; and by the Inspector's return, it appears that the number of horse hides produced, at Leaden-hall-market, amounted to twelve thousand nine hundred.

A circular addressed by the Director-General of Customs dated the 28th Oct. states, that his Majesty sensible of the important advantages which will acrue to France from her commercial relations with Cochin China, and considering that the heavy expenses which are incurred by intercourse with that territory render necessary a modification of the tariff relative to the importation from thence, has approved on the 14th inst., that in the interim of a legislative enactment, the facility regulated by the decree of the 2d. Oct., 1817. shall be prolonged for the space of one year, for all cargoes imported from Cochin China, as well as those from the Philippine Isles, which, from their situation and in a commercial point of view, may be considered as belonging to the above territory.

The Journal of Brest contains the articles of an arrangement entered into between his Most Christian Majesty and the British Government, for the purpose of establishing the basis of the commercial relations between the colonies of Bourbon and Mauritius and their dependencies, upon a reciprocal fooling. The articles of this treaty guarantee to French ships trading from Bourbon, and their establishments at Madgascar, the same rights and privileges as are granted to English vessels carrying on a similar commerce.

The following are the principal articles of the ordinance published at the Isle of Bourbon:—

Article I. All merchandise whatever, embarked on board either French or English vessels at the Mauritius, and arriving direct from thence, shall be received at Bourbon.

2. The merchandise to be admitted on the following conditions, viz. that of Europe for consumption; that from other quarters either for consumption or deposit; Colonial produce, such as sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, &c. for deposit only.

3. French and English vessels may export all kinda of merchandise from Bourbon for the Mauritius and its dependencies.

4. The duties on importation on merchandise from the Mauritius, imported for consumption, are 4 per cent. *od valorem*, in addition to what would be paid on the same articles exported by a French vessel direct from Europe or India The duties on the export for the Mauritius of the colonial productions included in article 2, are 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. above what would be paid by the same articles exported to France in national vessels. Exportations may be prohibited when imperious circumstances require that measure,

5. The import duties from the Mauritius, on the merchandise of that island & its dependencies, shall be one per cent. *ad valorem*. No merchandise to be admitted in deposit, if the value, according to invoice, do not exceed 12,000 francs.

## Treaty with England.

*Washington City, December 5.*

We understand, that on the 20th October, the day before he lately left London on his return to Paris, Mr. GALLATIN, in conjuction with Mr. RUSH, signed a TREATY between the United States and Great Britain, which had just been concluded, by those gentlemen, with Plenipotiaries on the parts of Great Britain; but we do not learn that any copy of this Treaty has yet been received here.

The President of the United States having signed the Act for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, she may now be counted the twenty-first state in the Confederacy. Her Senators and Representatives have taken their seats in Congress.

*Turnbulls Voyage to the Sandwich Islands.* In talking of these Islanders he says they have 25 or 30 Ships of from 70 to 80 Tons, some of them copper bottomed, and they have already sent some of them to China. We do not recollect have heard, of any of these Vessels having made their appearance in China, but it reminds us of an Anecdote, that anticipated such an event.

Numbers of the Islanders have visited China in English and American Vessels, and one of them was entertained on board the Ganjawer and officiated as Gunner's mate, for many years; and during the time of the delivery of the cargo, one of the Linguists was always busily employed, in writing a vocabulary. on being asked, *why he took so much trouble, he replied, suppose that new man sendee Ship, no man savee talkee, then me do his bijjin.*

## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The Biramgore Grab, Capt. Ball, on her passage from the Isle of France to this port, fell in with breakers in Latitude 17° 10' S. and Longitude 58° 18' E. & from the appearence of them, their appears to be but little doubt of the fact of a shoal exsisting, as the breakers are stated to have been very visible with the appearence of rocks and the distance from the vessel only two cables length. The Longitude must be very near the ruth as the correctness of the Chronometer was verified some days after, by seeing Diego Garcia, the shoal has in consequence been named the Biramgore, shoal.

During the time that His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, has been employed, about the wreck of the Cabalva, they have ascertained more correctly the actual extent of the *Cargados Garajos*. This Bank extends from Latitude 16° 09' to 16° 52' S. and from Longitude 59° 25' to 59° 50' East, the variation 9½ degree West. The Flood, sets in the direction of the trade wind and continues 7 hours, the Ebb, sets East but is of short duration.

*Batavia* on the 30th of January, their was laying in this roads the following ships, viz. Dutch ships of war. The Admiral Evertzen, Prince Frederic, Tromp, and Nassaw of 64 guns the frigates Wilhelmina and Maria Reigersberg, and 24 Merchant ships belonging to the Island. English Ships, the Maria, Experiment, London, Hoogly, Margaret, Mary, Providence, and the Marianne and Governor Farquhar brigs. American ships the William and Jane, North American, American Hero.

The English Ship Experiment, Captain G. H. Dacre, of 558 tons was advertized to be sold by public auction on the 5th February.

The American Ship America, Captain Vibbert returned to the roads on the 26th January from the Straits of Sunda, with the loss of two anchors.

*Samarang* 22d January Dutch Ship of war, the Iris, and 15 Merchant vessels belonging to the Island, American Ships the Sidney, and Brilliant, and the brig Ariadne.

The Menai of 28 Guns, Captain Bartholemew, is said to be fitting for this station, and may be soon expected.

We are authorized to say that a Packet for England, to be despatched overland, will be forwarded to Bussora on the 25th Inst,

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 14th, Ketch Shaw Byramgore, Captain S. T. Ball, from Mauritius, 12th January 1819.

15th, The Honourable Company's Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. J. M. Guy, from Kutch.

Ditto, Armed Pattamar Durria Dowlutt, Syrang Shake Husson, from Kutch

16th, Boat Vigilant, Syrang Moossa, Peerbhoy, from Cambay.

Ditto, Ditto Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

17th, H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard, Esq. Captain, from the Persian Gulph.

19th, American Ship Atlas, Commander James Girdon, from Philadelphia, 18th Dec.

*Passenger per Partridge.*

Wm. Jardine Esq.

*Passengers per Psyche.*

Major Warren, Captain Clatterbuck, Lieut. Warren, Lieut McClean, H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. Dawson, Native Cavalry.

*Passengers per Conway.*

Dr. Colquhoune, Lieut. Lester, Dr. Harrison.

DEPARTURES.—April 13th Portuguese Brig Cacador, Commander J. J. Noronho, to Damaun.

14th, H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, to the Persian Gulph.

15th, Ship Aurora Free Trader, Captain P. Earl, to Columbo.

16th, Ship Kusrovie, Captain A. G. S. Waddington, to the Persian Gulph.

18th, Ship Hydrosee, Nacqudah Abdool Khor, to Malabar Coast.

Ditto, Ship Triumph, Captain T. G. Street, to Calcutta.

19th, Armed Pattamar Bhowany, Syrang Shack Dawood, to Surat.

*Passengers by Aurora.*

Mrs. Heath and 3 Children.

*Passenger by Triumph.*

Thomas Norris, Esq.

## SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for London.
Ship Charlotte, Captain Stevenson for China.
Ship Sullimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.
Ship Asia, Captain Fulcher, for do.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longlands, for Bussorah.
Ship Shaw Allum, Nacoda for Muscat.

*American.*—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.
Ship Java, Captain Davies, for Boston.
Ship John Brown, Captain Abain, for ditto.

*Portuguese.*—Ship Carmo Captain Ludivico, for Macoa.
Ship Anjelica, Captain Pinto, for do.

## LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden, Orlando,
Curlew, Conway,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Ternate,
Psyche,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee,
Ann, Sullimany,
Asia Felix, Milford,
Bannerman, Glenelg,
Castlereagh, Charlotte,
Helen,
Grab Larkasor, Malabar,
Cornwallis, Asia,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Sulamutty Savoy,
Faz Rubanee, Grab,

AMERICANS.

John Brown, Horatio,
Java, Atlas,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brigs

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Partridge,
Jemima, John Taylor,
Blenden Hall, Cerberus,
Barkworth, Hyperion,
Lord Cochrane,
Elizabeth,

PORTUGUESE.

Angelica, Carmo,

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Juno, brig,

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'aimable Peggy, La Zelee,

## CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

*At Kedgeree.*

March 21, Danish Ship Frederick VI, Captain H. Jansen, from Copenhagen 6th September and last from Madras.

23. Ship Ann and Amelia, Captain H. M. Potten, from Madras 13th March.

24. Ship Eliza, Captain John Hay, from Covelong 15th March.

26 brig Bounty Hall, Captain J. Roberts from Liverpool 16th October.

Brig Cudbert Thornhill, Captain W. H. Miller, from Bourbon 1st February.

27. Ship Lady Castlereagh, Captain John Hall, from Madras 19th March.

American Ship American, Captain W. Vibbert, from New York 2d November.

Ditto Brig Bramin, Captain J. Batchelder, from Boston 25th December.

*Off Calcutta.*

March 21. French Ship Roxelane, the Hope and Mary.

22. Danish Ship Frederick VI.

26. The Eliza, Captain Hay.

27. The Bounty Hall and Cudbert Thornhill

28. The Ann and Amelia,

*Put Back.*

March 23, Ship David Clark, Captain C Miller, in consequence of her having sprung a leak in prosecution of her Voyage to Malta, and is now in Smith's Dock.

*Lost.*

March 24. Ship Paragon, Captain Keene, from England 13th August, and Cape the 6th December, upon Saugor Sand during night. The Crew and Passengers were saved by the Sophia Pilot Vessel.

PASSENGERS.

PER ANN AND AMELIA.

Miss Peters.

PER ELIZA.

Mr. Edward Musket.

REMARKS.

The Mary—On the 29th November, 1818, in lat. 3. O. N Long 22o 30. W. spoke the Ship Lord Eldon Captain J. J. Lamb, from Calcutta for London.

DEPARTURES,

*From Calcutta.*

March 21, Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dolge, for Madras

22 Ship Brilliant, Captain B. Fenn, for London

23 French Ship L'Anna, Captain J. Paxall, for Bourdeaux

24. Frenh Shi Caraibe, Captain P. B. Donville, for Nantz

Ship Eliza, Captain J. G. Frith, for the Isle of France.

Portuguese Ship Andromeda, Captain J. Almeida, for Macoa.

Brig Minerva, Captain F. Joliffe, for Bombay.

25 Portuguese Brig Aurora, Captain J. A. Costa, for Pernambuco.

26 Brig Gessina Captain John Robertson, for Penang and Java

Ship Shaw Allum, Captain J. Denham, for the Isle of France.

Ship Resource Captain R. L. Laws, for ditto and Cape of Good Hope.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

*Diamond Harbour.*

Put back.—The American ship Ramdoolal Day.

Remains.—The Cambridge,

*Kedgeree.*

Passed down.—The Liverpool.

*New Anchorage.*

Passed down—H. M. Ship Phœton.

Remains—H. M. Ship Carron.

*Saugor.*

Remains.—The Cornwall and Martha, outward bound.

*Passed to Sea.*

The Thalia, Merope, Northumbrian, Meriand French Ships, Alexander, and Felecie. French Ship La Minerve, American [illegible]une, and Brig Dotterell.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—April 1st, Brig Latchmy, C. Curral, from Port Louis 6th February,—do. Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from pranquebar 1st April, 2, Brig Lion, W. Smith, from Colombo 22d March,—3, Ship Ann, R. Dickie, from Bombay 19th March,—do. Schooner Admiral Drury, R. Passe, from Colombo 1st April,—do. Ship Margaret, J. Allen, from Calcutta 22d February,—do. Ship Hashmy, Smith, from Bussorah 28th January.—4 Brig Fair Trial F. Davis, from Bombay 1st March,—do. Cutter Frolick, J. Demsey, from Calcutta, 1st March—5, Brig Lynx, R. Sedden from Calcutta 1st March.

Passengers per Margaret: Misses A. and M. Carral, Mr. Humfrays.

Per Hashmy: Mrs. Webb and two children, Lieut. Webb, for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.] April 3, Ship Ann, R. Dickie, for Calcutta; 6, Ships David Scott, W. Hunter, and Margaret, J. Allen, for London,—7, Ship Mangles, Lardner, for London,—do. Brig Lynx, R. Sedden, for New South Wales.

## General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency on Thursday night the Lady of Capt. Malcolm McNiel H. M. 17 Dragoons and Brigade Major of King's Troops, of a Son.

At Kaira on the 9th Inst. the Lady of Cornet Backhouse H. M. 17th Dragoons of a Son.

On the 14th Instant, the Lady of the Revd. Horatio Bardwell, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the 6th April Mrs. Maria Thereza Carr, Wife of Lieut. Jas. Carr much regreted by her Husband and the few friends who had the pleasure of her acquaintanc.

At Colabah on Thursday the 15th instant L. D. M. Waddington the Infant daughter of the late Lieut. H. C. S. Waddington, aged 5 months and 24 days.

At Aurungabad on the 7th Inst. Major James Macbean, of the 2nd Bat. 13th Regt. Madras Native Infantry. A brave and zealous officer, whose fatal illness had its origin, in a long and f tiguing march after the noted Pindaree Chieftains, Seetoo and Shaik Dullah, in the month of December last, by which those Freebooters were completely surprised and with the whole of their followers destroyed.

## CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday the 24th instant, at St. John Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. D. Corrie, Mr. John Roxburgh, of the Botanical Garden, to Catherine, eldest Daughter of the late Captain A. Young.

On Monday, the 5th instant, Mr. T. A. Vickers, to Miss Simpson.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Joseph Shirling, of the Pilot Service, to Mrs. Mary Woods.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th instant, at Barrackpore. the Lady of Lieutenant Colosel Whitehead, Commanding the 1st Batalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 28th instant, the Lady of John Angus, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Saugor, on the 14th instant the Lady of Lieutenant Wm. Paterson, District Barrack Master, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Wilkinson, Major of Brigade Ceded Districts, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the same day, Mrs. Thomas Rutledge, of a Son and Heir.

At the Presidency, on Saturday, the 20th instant, the Lady of the Reverend John Lawson, Missionary, of a Son.

At Lohargaon, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain W. R. Pagson, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion, 24th N. I. and Detachment Staff at that Post, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Purneah, on the 17th instant, Mr. Anthony Noney; aged 54 years: an old Indigo Manufacturer in that District, who was an honest and upright Man, as amiable Husband, nd a tender Father; leaving four Children, and numerous f iends to regret his loss.

At Cuttack, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. T. M' Monte, a writer in the Collector's Office, who bore an unexceptionable character.—he put an end to his existence, by the means of a dose of Opium taken with Brandy,

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, Mrs. Sophi M. Carrapiet, aged 20 years and 18 days.

At his Quarters in Fort William on the night of the 22d current, of the Ch lera Morbus. Lieutenant Allan Stewart, of his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot—aged 35 years and 5 months.

On the 20th instant, Mrs Agnes Ewart—aged 17 years and 9 months.

On the same day, at the Upper Orphan School, Miss Elizabeth Marrant,—aged 13, years and 5 months.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, at Mongeer Mr. W. A. Scott.

At Gorruckpore, on the 11th instant, Emily Agnes, the Infant Daughter of Josiah Carter, Esq. of the Civil Service.

## MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.] At Arcot, on the 27th March, by the Revd. R. SMYTH. M. A. Captain CHARLES GEORGE. ALVES, Brigade Major to the Centre Division of the Army, to Miss MARY BROWNE.

BIRTH.] At Pondichery, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Captain COLLETT, the 7th Light cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATH.] In Brigadier General DOVETON'S camp before Asseerghur, on the 15th March, and in the 23d year of his age, of a severe liver complaint which he bore with the most manly fortitude, Cornet CHARLES HASTINGS BIRD, Quarter Master of the 2d Light Cavalry.

# Calcutta.

## *CURRENT VALUE* OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27 1819.

| BUY. | | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 12 | Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)* | 2 4 |

We refer our readers to our Shipping head for the list of arrivals since our last publication. It will be seen that they cannot have afforded us any additional intelligence from Europe. The Journals of the sister Presidencies have not materially assisted us; but we heve selected a few paragraphs. Numerous letters have been received from the Eastward, on the subject of the policy adopted and pursued by the Dutch; and of the plans which are contemplated to secure and preserve *our* influence in the Eastern seas; but, although many of these letters appear to have been written by parties who have acquired an insight into the system intended to be adopted; we think it would at present be *premature* to enter into the details of these projects; especially, as we are led to believe, from the *candour* of these letters, and the unqualified praises bestowed on particular individuals, that they cannot have been intended to meet the *public eye*.

Accounts have been brought from the Mauritius, by the *Cudbert Thornhill*, that another hurricane has visited these Islands and occasioned very considerable damage to the Shipping. at Port Louis and St. Dennis. It is said, that the injury would have been much greater, if the wind had not fortunately begun from the Westward. It commenced early in the morning, and blew with great violence, until the middle of the day. It is stated in the *Guardian* of yesterday, that the *Woolpack*, *Creole* and *Betsey*, which had recently arrived from Java with cargoes of rice, were lost in Port Louis,—and that a small Creole Brig was wrecked at St. Pauls. All the shipping that were laying at St. Dennis were blown out of the roads and lost their anchors and cables,

The improvements of Calcutta in the vicinity of the river, that have either been commenced upon or completed lately, are of no small degree of importance, and we are happy to understand that they are likely to be extend d very considerably in a short time. The erection of a new Exchange between the Bankshall and Police Office, on the spot granted by Government to the Merchants of Calcutta for that purpose, will be entered on, it is said very speedily, and we hear that in order to secure the best approach to it, as well as to accomplish more general benefits, the Bankshal Street is to be continued down to the front of the Building, and by the removal of the Shops and Godowns to be Southward, in front of Dr. Bruce's house, with other alterations that may be easily effected, a broad and straight street, passing the Mint, is to be formed to connect Bankshall and Hastings's Street, in the room of the present passage which is so inconvenient and unseemly. From the altered appearance of the passage leading directly to Colvin's Ghaut, since it was widened of late, a pretty correct judgement may be formed of the superior value and elegance of these further improvements, and the thanks of the community will be justly merited by those who secure their speedy execution. Every one will be ready to acknowledge with applause the benefits conferred on the city, and we look forward to the subsequent extension of improvement along the banks of the river, as well as in other quarters of this metropolis, trusting that the nuisance, which Jackson's Ghaut in Clive Street now presents, will not be the last to be removed.

By letters from Augher deep, where H. M. 59th regiment were detained in consequence of the shallowness of the river, we learn that three companies marched under Major Pitman for Berhampore on the morning of the 19th instant, and the remaining two companies under Colonel MacLeod were enabled to follow them on the 23, so that all of them must have already reached their destination. The ladies proceeded by water in such small boats as were able to pass over the shallows. *Guardian.*

## COMBERBACH v. CROFT.

*Calcutta.*—This cause came on, on Wednesday last.—The damages were laid at 50,000 rupees. Mr. Fergusson, the Counsel for the plaintiff, in a most eloquent and pathetic speech, detailed the irreparable injuries his client had sustained from the defendant, who had availed himself of the opportunities afforded by his intimacy with the plaintiff, and the confidence the latter had in his integrity, to seduce his daughter, and persuade her, preparatory to her elopement with him, to address letters to her father, mother, and sister, as if written on the point of committing suicide, and declaratory of her intention so to do. These letters were left in her drawers, and on their perusal, and other concurring circumstances, (as well as the letters, the contrivance of her infamous paramour,) no doubt was left on the minds of her unhappy parents, that their child had put an end to her existence. The learned Counsel next dwelt at some length on the detestable hypocrisy of the defendant in affecting to be the loudest in his grief and lamentation for the daughter of his friend; in taking round those very letters, he himself must have dictated, to all his own friends and to every friend and acquaintance of the parents; in going to the Bankshall and requesting Commodore Hayes to assist him in his official capacity of Master Attendant with boats to drag for the body of the young lady, and in putting on the outward semblance of a woe, a heart like his could never feel; and affecting to mourn for her, whom he knew to be the living victim of his brutal sensuality. The learned Counsel observed, that the defendant had indeed made his escape from the scene of his guilt, but from the pangs of a guilty conscience he could never escape. The learned Counsel then quoted some authorities to prove that in cases of this nature, not the mere calculable loss alone, that the injured party sustained, was to be considered, but that arising from the destruction for ever, of his peace of mind; he next called evidence in support of the facts he had adduced, they were all most clearly made out, and the letters of the infatuated young lady read, and proved to be her hand writing.

After the evidence was gone through (no defence being set up) their Lordships retired for a few minutes, and on their return Sir Frances Macnaghten addressed the Court in a speech which like that of the learned Counsel Mr. Fergusson, we regret we can only attempt to give the substance of. His Lordship observed, that the whole of the circumstances that had been stated to the Court and many more connected with the present cause, were familiar to every one who had resided in Calcutta for these last eight months. No man said His Lordship can be of opinion, that any sum of money could be a compensation to Mr. Comberbach for such injuries as his, nor could any damages that might be awarded against the defendant, be an adequate punishment for his guilt. In awarding therefore the moderate sum which himself and colleague had decided on, it was their wish to prove to the world, their conviction of the impossibility of either compensating the plaintiff, or sufficiently punishing the defendant by any damages they could award. For my own part said his Lordship, I do not think, that if the damages to be given in this case could be laid down on this table, and the defendant were here, and obliged to earn the whole of it by manual labour, by the sweat of his brow, that he would be punished as his infamy merited. His Lordship next remarked, that he had heard it observed by more than one person, that the defendant's being a married man, was an aggravation of the misconduct of the unhappy young lady. I, said his Lordship, do not think so, on the contrary, I think it goes very far towards her entire extenuation; for it is in evidence before the Court, that previous to her great falling off, her conduct had been moral, religious, and virtuous, and it cannot be supposed, that she surrendered at once, her religion, her virtue, her morality. No! her deviation from the path of rectitude must have been gradual, and I repeat, if the defendant had been a single, instead of a married man, his advances would have excited alarm, and that alarm, would have prevented the success of his infamous designs. His Lordship then depicted in the most touching language, the misery occasioned by the defendants villany in seducing an only and beloved daughter, to whose future establishment, her fond parents had doubtless looked forward as the solace of their declining lives; and surely, said his Lordship, when the rank in life, of the parties, and the circles in which they moved are considered, these hopes could not be deemed unreasonable; they are blasted for ever, ond their child returned on their hands, polluted and pregnant. After some further observations His Lordship, concluded by pronouncing the damages of 25,000 rupees against the defendant Mr: Croft.

*Marseilles.*—A private letter from Marseilles announces the very flourishing state of the commerce of that town. Innumerable vessels under the French, Austrian; English, Rusian, and Swedish flags adorn the harbour, discharging and receiving cargoes.

It is calculated that in the month of September, independent of coasting ves-

*(Continued in the Supplement)*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
*Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## Wednesday, 21st April 1819.


sels trading between the French ports in the Mediterranean, there entered into the harbour of Marseilles 253 vessels, viz. 17 from Constantinople and the Black Sea, 13 from the Levant, 4 from Barbary, 1 from Senegal, 1 from Guadaloupe, 5 from foreign colonies, 8 from the kingdom of Naples, 124 from the other parts of Italy, 18 from Spain, and 24 from Portugal, England, the Netherlands, the Hanse-towns, the kingdoms of the north, Newfoundland, and the United States. There sailed in the course of the same month 89 vessels. The next month appeared likely not to be less active. Eighteen ships were already freighted, and were to sail immediately.

## Madras.

The following article republished from the Ceylon Government Gazette, while it adds another to the long Catalogue of examples of the treachery, and savage cruelty of the class of people to whom it relates, also teaches the necessaty of extreme caution, in receiving sailors of this Nation, who may chance to be at any Port a Navigator may call at.

"On Friday last the brig *Prime*, Captain Lewis, arrived from Pinang, with 28 Malay Recruits for H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment.

From Capt. Lewis we have heard the following deplorable account of the Brig *Wilhelmina*, belonging to Ceylon'—About the middle of last January Capt. Onetto, who commanded her, sailed from Penang with a Crew consisting chiefly of Javanese, whom he had picked up in that Port. On the second or third day of his voyage, the Javanese, eight in number, massacred the Captain, his wife, one of their relations who were on board, two Passengers, their servants, and the rest of the Crew. The cruel villains after perpetrating these atrocious murders, plundered the Vessel, scuttled her and landed in the jolly Boat on the Pedir Coast at the Port of Murdoo, where they were received and protected by the Chief. Here they soon quarrelled about the spoil, and one of them who had got some of Mr. Onetto's jewels, ran away to Pedir. The King of Acheen suspecting the truth of the story which he told of his having been shipwrecked, had him searched, when the jewels were found upon him, he was ordered into confinement; and upon being threatened, he confessed the barbarous deed—The King of Acheen, Jowan Allum Shah, demanded the other seven accomplices from the Chief of Merdoo, who refused to give them up. It is the King's intention to deliver his Prisoner to Sir T. S. Raffles, who was daily expected on that Coast. The greater part of the Pedir Coast is infested with Pirates; two Vessels have lately been plundered, and it is dangerous for any one that is not well manned and armed to lie in a roadsted there."

### MAURITIUS.

*List of Vessels which Sustained damage in the Gale of the 20th January, 1819.*

*Woodpack* Captain Stephenson, on shore on the reef of Tonneliers most of her cargo damaged, this vessel had just arrived from Java with a cargo of rice.

*Creole*, Captain Loumeau, on shore ouside on Tonneliers' reef totally dismasted and bilged, this vessel had just arrived from Java, with a cargo of rice, &c.

*Jason*, Captain Briggs, aground on the rocks behind the Hospital, bilged, the starboard quarter and main chains stove in.

*Lezle* (French) Captain Caussade, aground at Pointe aux Forges, her larboard gunwhale stove in.

*Joune Ferdinand*, Captain Plot, aground near the Wharf, her larboard gunwhale stove in by some vessel that run foul of her.

*Willington*, Captain Leddit, sunk on the West side of the harbour sustained but little damage.

*Little Mary*, Captain Rollo, aground near the Wharf, jib boom carried away and gun whale stove in.

*Wronwe* (Dutch) Captain Witsen, aground at Pointe anx Forges.

The remainder of the vessels rode out the Gale and sustained but very little damage."

## European Extracts.

A paragraph in the *Courier* but of the mischievous intention of which, that journal is anxious to acquit itself, by intimating, that "it gives the statement as it received it without vouching for its accuracy," deserves notice. We shall first introduce. The article itself, and then subjoin a few observations upon it:—

"We have been favoured with a "copy of an Agricultural Petition, "which, we are informed, is now in "active progress throughout the country, "for the purpose of obtaining signatures. The avowed object of this petition is to obtain from the Legislature, "a law which shall secure to the productions of the soil of the united "kingdom, a protection from the import of similar productions,, duty free, "in as full, ample, and beneficial a "manner as the merchants and manufacturess of the united kingdom are, "by the Navigation Act, and other statues, protected in their shipping and "manufactories from foreign competition duty free. The petition calls, in the "first place, for inquiry, and permission "to establish, before a Committee of the "House of Commons, such facts as will "undeniably prove the wisdom of the "measure they desire. If this last can be "done, their object will of course be obtained; for when has the Parliament "of Great Britain refused to act upon "such motives? We understand it "lay yesterday at the Corn Exchange, "for signatures; and we are told, that "throughout the whole of England the "county members are favourable to it."

The public will have observed, that our ports have been recently opened for the introduction of foreign corn, in consequence of the price of wheat and other grain having exceeded the limits allowed by the celebrated Corn Bill, of evil memory: and it is the object of the above wicked paragraph to pave the way for a new Act, whereby, whatever there is of humanity in the existing law, may be taken away from it, and a prohibitory law be passed against the importation of foreign corn, let our own stock be ever so scanty. its price ever so exorbitant, through the arts of forestallers, middlemen, and hoarders, and the sufferings of the people in consequence ever so great. This, we say, is the object of the above paragraph. In the last Act, there resulted from the exertions of the people in their own cause, this good—that at least our ports might be opened for foreign corn, when the home-grown had attained such a price, that the labourer, on an average of wages, could not possibly buy bread; that is, when wheat exceeded 80*s*, barley 40*s*., &c. The operation of this clause, in moderating the general mischief of the bill, is now beginning to be felt, when it appears that wheat, and all the kinds of grain, have passed the specified prices, and the ports are in consequence thrown open. To thwart and counteract, therefore. the humane tendency of the clause is the purpose of this "agriculteral petition," as the *Courier* calls it: and the effect would no doubt be- if attention were paid to such a petition, to allow grain at home to mount up to an unlimited price, by imposing prohibitory duties upon foreign imparts: and this is a reward to the people for all their past sufferings, an encouragement to the dissatisfied manufacturers to return to their work; *because*, though their wages are low. a petition is preparing, according to which tho price of corn will be raised yet higher, and bread be rendered still more unattainable. We speak warmly upon the measure, in order that its full mischief may be seen at first, with a view to prevention. Were it a law, we must recommend submission to it, while it was one; but nothing prevents our now depicting such a project (the yroject, we hope, of but a few) in its natural atrocity. Government have as yet, we trust, lent, it no sanction; but they will, we venture to hope, go farther; they will calm the apprehensions which will immediately be diffused and become general, on so delicate a subject, by declaring their intention of supporting no change, at least no change calculated to restrict importation, in the existing corn laws. We could dwell much longer on this topic, but we restrain ourselves at present, in the expectation that what we have alraeday said will occasion the relinquishment of the project, by its unhappy and indiscreet authors themselves. We have not yet seen the petition. We do not wish to see it. It is kept and circulated in the dark. We sincerely hope it will perish before it beholds the light. It will be a painful duty to us, to publish it with its signatures.

A letter has been received from the Agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated Nov. 12, which states, that a notification has been published by the Austrian Government at Milan, from which it appears, that in future all cotton-yarn known under the denomination of *mule-twist*, from No. 1 to No. 50 inclusive, and what is called *water-twist*,, from No. 1 to No. 12 inclusive, are prohibited from entering any part of the Austrian Empire: the higher numbers, which will be admitted to entry, must pay a duty of Italian livres, 129. 29 cents per quintal of 100 kilogrammes.

## ARMY.

*Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of October.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Dr. G. | Capt. E. Wildman, from 20 Dr. to be Major, vice Hartwell, ret. - - - - - 24 Sept. 1818 | |
| | Lieut. Robert M'Douall to be Capt. vice Fisher, dead - - 17 do | |
| | Ensign T. Jervis to be Cornet by purch. vice Evared, ret. 10 do. | |
| 8 Dr. | Hosp. Assist. G. Finlayson to be Assist. Surg. vice Callow, dead - - - - - - - 24 do. | |
| 8 F. | Surg. T. Carlan, from h. p. 79 F to be Surg. vice Crofton, ret. 25 do. | |
| 12 | Lt. F. Clarke, from h. p. to be Adjut. & Lt. vice Leith, ret. on h. p. as Adj. - - - - 17 do. | |
| 13 | Gent. Cadet W. F. Marlton to be Ensign by purch. vice Jervis, 6 Dr. G. - - - - - - - do | |
| 23 | C. M. Chase to be 2d Lieut. by purch. vice Reeves, prom. 10 do. | |
| 24 | Bt. Lt. Col. S. T. Popham to be Lieut. Col. vice Kelly, dead do. | |
| | Bt. Major T. C. Green to be Major, vice Popham - - - do. | |
| | Lieut. P. Kelly to be Capt. vice Green - - - - - - - do. | |
| | Ensign W. Mellis to be Lieut. vice Kelly - - - - - - do. | |
| | H. W. Hartley to be Ensign, vice Mellis - - - - - - do. | |
| 31 | Assist. Surg. H. Caldwell, fm. h. p. 91 F. to be Assist Surg. vice Quill, ret. on h. p. 91 F. 25 do. | |
| 48 | Lieut. J. Brooke to be Capt. vice M'Intosh, dead - - 1 Oct. | |
| | Ensign W. Kenworthy to be Lieut. vice Brooke - - - - - do. | |
| | W. G. White to be Ensign, vice Kenworthy - - - - - do. | |
| 58 | James Seymour to be Ensign, vice Brown, cancelled - 10 Sept. | |
| 64 | Lieut J. A. Allen to Capt. vice Jervois, dead - - - 24 do. | |
| | Ensign F Bowra to be Lieut. vice Allen - - - - - - do. | |
| | Gent. Cadet J. Browne to be Ensign, vice Bowra - - - do. | |
| 72 | Lieut. H. Jervis to be Adjut. vice Coventry, res. - - 17 do. | |
| 76 | Assist. Surg. T. M. Perrott, from h. p. 43 F. to be Assist. Surg. vice Bunny, ret. on h. p. 43 F. 25 do. | |
| 98 | Gen. *Sir* G. Beckwith, *G. C. B.* from 2 W. I. R. to be Colonel, vice *Earl of* Lindsey, dead 21 do. | |
| 2 W. I. R. | Maj. Gen. *Sir* H. Torrens, *K. C. B.* from African Corps, to be Colonel, vice *Sir* G. Beckwith - - - - - 1 Oct. | |
| 3 | Lieut. A. Turner, to be Adjut. vice Goode, cancelled. 10 Oct. | |
| African Co. | Maj. Gen. *Hon. Sir* E. Stopford, *K. C. B.* to be Col. vice Sir H. Torrens. - - - - 21 Sept. | |
| W. I. Ra. | James M'Nicol, to be Ensign, vice Stevenson, dead. - 1 Oct. | |
| Garrison. | Lt. Gen. *Sir* J. Doyle, *Bt. & G. C. B.* to be Gov. of Barlamont, vice *Earl of* Lindsey, dead, 21 Sept. | |
| Commis. Dep. | Dep. Com. Gen. J. B. Butler, to be Com. Gen. to the Forces. - - - - - - - - 4 do. | |
| Medical Dep. | *Dr.* H. Wagger, fm. h. p. to be Dep. Insp. of Hosp. vice T. Gunning, h. p. - - - - - 25 do. | |
| | Staff Surg. James Roy, *M. D.* from h. p. to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Lawrie, ret. - - - - do. | |
| | Staff Surg. J. Maling, from h. p. to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Leath, ret. on h. p. - - - - | |
| Barrack Dep. | P. White, to be Barr. Master at Newton Island, vice Andrew, superan. - - - - - 24 Aug. | |

13th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Col. Theophilus Prezior, from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Lieute. Colonel, without purchase—date Nov. 5, 1818.

Assistant Surgeon Duncan MeGregor, from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Henry Hart, who retires upon the half pay of the 22d Light Dragoons—dated as above.

15th ditto—Surgeon John Easton, from the 47th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Ridsdale, who exchanges—date as above.

47th Regt. of Foot. Surgeon George Ridsdale, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Easton who exchanges—date as above.

67th ditto—Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig, M. D. from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kenny, promoted—date as above.

### *Exchanges.*

Lt. Col. de Bosset, from Staff in Mediteran. with Lt Col. Napier, h. p. 59 F.—Bt. Lt. Col. Cheney, from 2 Dr. . . rec. diff. with Major Elphinston, h. p. Watley. Regt.—Major Delancey, from 9 Dr. . . . . with Major Cavendish, 75 F.—Brevet. Major O'Brien, from 58 F. . . . . with Capt. Fidler, h. p. 53 F.—Capt. Shakspeare, from 10 Dr. . . . . with Capt. Arnold, 99 F.—Capt. Swinburne, from 43 F. . . . . with Capt. Hay, h. p. 73 F.—Lieut. Fairlie, from 42 F. . . . rec. diff. with Lieut. Stevenson, h. p. 37 F.—Lieut. Pierard, from 47 F. . . . do. with Lieut. Michell, h. p. 41 F.—Lieut. Saunders, from 20 Dr. . . . . do. with Lieut. Cooper, h. p. 66. F.—Lieut. O'Brien, from 2 F. . . . . with Lieut Crawford, 89 F.—Lieut. Wyatt, from 2 Life Gds. . . . rec. diff. with Lieut. Hanbury, h. p. 1 F.—

Lieut. Morris, from 1 F. . . . . with Lieut. Babington, h. p.—Lieut. Richardson, from 2 F. . . . . with Lieut. Berkeley, h. p. 92 F.—Lieut. J. Shed, from 58 F. . . . rec. diff. with Lieut. Rice, 12 Dr.—Lieut. Chambers, from 1 F. G. . . . . with Ensign *Sir* J. M. Burgoyne, h. p. 71 F.—Cornet Jacob, from 4 Dr. G. . . . . with Cornet Stevenson, h. p. 3 Dr. G.—Ensign Trimble, from 11 F. . . . . with Ensign Farmer, h. p. 103 F.—Ensign Smith, from 12 F. . . . . with Ensign Lewis, h. p. 81 F.—Ensign M'Coy. from 13 F. . . . . with Ensign Thomas, h. p. 100 F.—Paymaster White, from 68 F. . . . . with Lieut. Read, h. p. 81 F.—Surgeon Ballinga l, from 33 F. . . . . with Surgeon Vallange, h. p. 10 F.

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## EUROPE DEATHS.

*General.*

*Earl of* Lindsey, 89 F.

*Colonel.*

Drouly, Capt. of Cowes Castle

*Lieut. Colonel.*

Marlow, R. Eng. . . 10 Oct. 18.

*Captains.*

Mackintosh, 48 F.
Jervois, 64 F. . . . 31 Aug. 18
Griffin, h. p. 27 F. . . . 2 Oct.
Hearn, h. p. 47 F. , . 20 Aug.
C. Stuler, h p. Wattev. Regt. 26 Sept.

*Lieutenants.*

Calderwood, 12 Dr. . . 13 Sept. 18
Carter, h. p. 21. Dr. . . 27 Apr.
Moore, 60 F. . . . 24 Aug.
M'Arthur, h. p. 79 F. . . 17 Dec. 17

*2d Lieut. & Ensign.*

Carroll, 87 F. . . . 29 Oct. 17.
Stevenson, R. W. I. Ra. . . 21 June 18.
Little, York Rang. . 20 Sep. 17
Francis, h. p. 81 F. . . . 27 Apr. 18.
FitzGerald, R. Eng.

*Paymaster.*

Hodgson, 8 F. . . . 21 Aug. 18

*Adjutant.*

Clark, Dumfries Mil. 30 Aug. 18

*Miscellaneous.*

Dillon, Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. at St. Kitt's. 16 Aug. 18
*Rev.* J. Guilding, . . . Officiating Chap. at St. Vincent's, 24 July.

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## COURT OF CASSATION.—CRIMINAL SECTION, Nov. 20.

Can a citizen be compelled to hang out tapestry on the front of his house, while the external ceremonies of the Catholic wership are peforming?

Such was the question brought before the Court, by an appeal from the Sieur Roman, a Protestant, against a judgment of the Correctinal Tribunal of Police of Gap, which condemned him to a fine of 6 francs for not having obeyed an edict of the Mayor of the town of Lourmarin, ordering the inhabitants of that town to cover the fronts of their houses, in those streets through which the Holy Sacrament might pass, during the procession of the *Fete Dieu*.

M. Odilon Barrol, Counsel for M. Roman, entered into a detailed argument in support of the appeal. He observed that the constituent assembly, and, after it, all other constituted authorities, had proclaimed the principle of religions freedom; and had completely separated questions of religion from those connected with civil and political rights. The concordat of 1801, with the view of maintaining a perfect equality between the Roman Catholic religion and other systems of religion, went so far as to prohibit the celebration of any ceremony out of churches, in towns in which there were temples destined for public worship. The charter had made no change in these principles; on the contrary, it had confirmed them, by proclaiming a new, that every citizen is free with regard to his worship; & that all religions are equally protected.

We therefore still live under the influence of the principle rendered sacred by the Constituent Assembly; a principle which places a man's religion out of the jurisdiction of the law. When the law is neutral, the civil authority must necessarily be the same, and cannot interfere with different religions, except to give them equal protection. It cannot, therefore, associate itself with the ceremonies of any one particular worship; and still less can it compel a citizen to participate in ceremonies against his will, and in disregard of the scruples of his conscience. This argument holds, whatever may be the apparent religion of the citizen who declines to take a part in ceremonies, whatever may be the grounds of his refusal, and even though he should choose not to assign any grounds. In fact, if to warrant a refusal to comply with a religious ceremony, it were necessary to prove that it was contrary to the tenets of a certain sect of Protestants or Jews, or to some particular existing sect, it would follow that only these sects would enjoy liberty of worship. Liberty of conscience, then, would not be a privilege held in consequence of being a citizen, but of being a Jew or a Protestant. The law, however, sanctions liberty, not as belonging to this or to that faith, but to all in general. And as there may be as many different creeds as there are citizens, every refusal to participate in a religious act was to be respected. If even a Catholic might be compelled to assist in a religious ceremony of the Catholic church, there would be an end of all real liberty of conscience in France. The putting out tapestry on the passage of the procession in question, could have no other object except to honour it; but this was what Protestants, by their religion, were prohibited from doing.

M. Odilon-Barrol then referred to the early contests between the French Protestante and Catholics, and showed that in all stipulations between the two religions, the Protestants were careful to preserve this point.

The Advocate-General, M. Grand Duplessis, followed on the part of the Crown; and coincided in the arguments which had been adduced by the complainant's counsel, for the repeal of the judgment of the Tribunal of Gap.

The Court, after a long deliberation, pronounced a judgment said to be most "strongly worded," by which it annulled the judgment complained of, and decided that the Municipal authorities have no right to make a rule for constraining citizens to cover the fronts of their houses on occasions of religious ceremonies.

M. Maron, and other members of the Church of Paris, were among the auditory present at the hearing of this important cause, thus so equitably and satisfactorily decided.

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## ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST EAST-INDIAMAN AT BRISTOL.

Tuesday morning the Albion, Capt. Buckham, belonging to Messrs. Fishers and Co. laden with sugar, rice, cotton, indigo, &c. arrived in this port direct from Calcuta. She is the first vessel here since the partial opening of the East India trade; she came into King-road with her studding sails, top-gallants, &c. all set, and fired a salute of 14 guns. It is to be hoped, that the example shewn by her spirited owners will be followed by other merchants, when the trade of this city, the declension of which we have heard so often, will be effectually revived.

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Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 28:—"On the 19th instant, an alarming fire broke out in the large Dutch ship belonging to Mr. F. Major, which he had some time since converted into an extensive store. It was totally consumed, and several other small buildings, a carpenter's shop on Story's Wharf, &c. It is said Mr. Major's loss is very great, as this store contained West India produce, fish, &c. to a large amount; his dwelling-house was fortunately saved."

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RIOTING AND PERSECUTION.—Tuesday a Methodist Chapel was opened in the village of Tolpuddle, Dorset; and a number of persons accompanied the Ministers from Weymouth on the occasion. After evening service, when the Ministers and their friends were preparing to return, a mob of about 100 persons assembled, and behaved in a most disorderly manner. A lady belonging to the Ministers' party, before she could get into her carriage, was pushed down a bank into the road; the horses being frightened by the tumult and noise, the driver was for a considerable time unable to proceed; and the ladies were under the necessity of walking a great distance, exposed to the most brutal insults. The drivers, horses and carriages were pelted with stones, mud, &c.; the windows of the chaise broken, and even the side of the chaise was pierced by a stone. One lady, who rode by the driver, received a severe blow on her head; and at Piddletown, two miles from Tolpuddle, the driver received a blow in his neck, which, had it not been for a large neckcloth, would probably have proved fatal.—(*Bath Chronicle.*)

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THE KING'S JEWELS.—The supposition that HIS MAJESTY had concealed those valuables arose from the recollection of a similar circumstance. Previously to HIS MAJESTY's lamented indisposition, a gold ewer and basin, enriched with gems and exquisite workmanship, were missing. The KING was greatly disconcerted, and suspected it to have been stolen by a favourite domestic. Many months afterwards these precious articles were discovered, concealed behind a quantity of books in the KING's own study. HIS MAJESTY had totally forgotten (as he said himself to the QUEEN) having placed them there, *Morning paper.*

The KING's diamonds are as secure as the Crown and the other Regalia, The cabinet. in which it is possible that they were placed, was made up by the late QUEEN, and was delivered by the Princess AUGUSTA, in the state in which it was left by her MAJESTY, to the opulent and highly respectable jewellers who are the depositories of nearly half the diamonds which appear at Court. But the greater probability is, that the KING's diamonds were not in the cabinet, and that the QUEEN has left a memorandom as to the place of their deposit, which of course, with her MAJESTY's other papers, will not be examined till after the funeral. It was to deliver this cabinet that one of the partners of Messrs, RUNDELL, BRIDGE, and RUNDELL, attended the PRINCE REGENT on Saturday.—*Morning paper.*

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*An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Native Infantry, from its first formation in* 1757 *to* 1796, *when the present Regulations took place: together with a Detail of the Services on which the several battalions have been employed during that period. By the late Captain Williams, of the Invalid Establishment of the Bengal Army. 8vo. London.* 1817.

The title of this book attracted our notice, and we were gratified by a persual of it. The motives which induced its deceased author (an officer in the service of the East India Company) to prepare it for publication, are briefly stated in the introductory pages. The original work has been greatly enhanced in value, by the kindness of a brother officer, who has given a concise but able account of the changes which have taken place, and the events which have occurred in the Bengal army, since A. D. 1796, the period at which the narrative of Captain Williams ceases.

The subject of this work is truly interesting, and we shall rejoice to see others of a similar description; for it is not specious theory, but an accumulation of facts, which we require to guide our judgment through the difficult, and, we may say, the awful task of governing the vast dominions which we have acquired in the East; and none are more important than those which throw light upon the character of that army, by whose valour, and attachment the great conquest has been principally achieved, & without whose continued fidelity it cannot be preserved.

The decided preference which a great proportion of the inhabitants of India have shewn towards the rule of the British government, originated in several causes, but in none more than an observation of the courage and discipline of its troops, and the comparative superiority both in regard to the justice and permanence of its civil institutions. Nations wearied out with the dissensions, and rival chiefs, found (to use the Oriental phrase) repose under the shadow of its protection; and the great mass of the people have been benefited in their condition by the extension of its power—but their princes have almost all fallen.—The territories of the monarchs who opposed, and who supported this government, have shared the same fate—all have been absorbed in one vortex;—the only difference has been, that the one has perished by a sudden and violent death, while the dissolution of the other has been comparatively easy and gradual. It is difficult to repress those feelings which the past view of this picture is calculated to excite; one of the most natural and legitimate sentiments of the human mind leads it to regard that power which has been long established in ancient and noble families with respect, if not veneration. It is the great link of order in every society, particularly in those where the rule is simple and despotic. We are compelled by the impulse of this feeling to regard every species of usurpation with disgust, but above all, that of strangers, who appear to the general observer to have subdued the natives of one of the finest portions of the earth, with no view but the sordid and inglorious one of rendering their land a source of profit, or at least using that power which its possession gave them, to protect a profitable commerce. British India cannot be considered as a colony. Its rank is that of a dependent empire;—and though the chain of connection by which it is preserved in subjection may want some of those links which have ever been deemed essential to the maintenance of power, there are in its constitution, advantages of no ordinary magnitude. One of the most striking is, that it contains fewer of those elements, which produce acts of violence and injustice, than any other state in the universe. Its governors are mere ministers, who are controuled by their superiors in England, and checked (if they attempt any unwise or illegal exercise of their authority) by their colleagues in India.

The character of the government they serve, and of that they preside over, precludes those ebullitions of personal ambition which have so often hastened the downfall of other kingdoms; and we believe that the benefit derived from that calmness and exclusive attention to the public interest with which their peculiar condition enables them to exercise their sovereign functions, is the chief ground upon which we can build any expectation of the duration of the empire we have established. This empire has probaly not yet reached its zenith—we are aware of all the dangers of it increase. Like the circle in the water, the very trace of our power will, in all probability, be lost in expansion; but we are among those who doubt the possibility of fixing the limits of our career. Every effort, however, should be made to retard it. As European politicians we may be allowed to express our fear, that the local government of India, throughout all its branches, is impelled, by its very nature, to promote change and the aggrandizement of the state, Public officers from the governor-general to the lowest of those who hold stations of any consequence, must from the ephemeral character of their power, have an anxiety to recommend themselves during the short hour of their authority, to their superiors; and men of the most distinguished virtue and talent often desire action with an ardour that makes them more ready to combat than to attend to the cold dictates of moderation and prudence. To the Indian government in England, which is, on the other hand, perhaps too free from the influence of similar motives, belongs the task of repressing and keeping within due limits, that natural spirit of ambition, which the minds of those imbibe whose attention for any period is exclusively fixed on India. But to render this check efficient, it is necessary that those in whose hands it is placed should act with a full knowledge, and with the most enlarged views; otherwise the end will be defeated. If orders grounded on imperfect knowledge, narrow views, and general maxims of rule, which are, perhaps, inapplicable to the actual condition of the empire, and to passing events, are sent to India; they will, they must be evaded or neglected. The safety of the state requires that they should—and after all, though we may, and ought to use every endeavour to retard, if we cannot arrest, the growth of our eastern possessions, still events will occur to mock every attempt to reduce our conduct in the pursuit of this policy to any exact laws. For let us suppose for a moment, that those employed to

governments abroad were subdued into the most passive and unempassioned instruments, that the lovers of implicit obedience could desire, can we make the plunderer renounce his love of plunder—the vanquished forgive his conqueror—or the faithless maintain his engagement? To us the progress of our power in India appears, in a great degree, to be the triumph of civilization and knowledge, over rudeness and ignorance. States whose territories adjoin, whose subjects are the same in language and manners, and who are governed on such opposite principles, cannot avoid collision; and the English have always been in a situation in India that forbade any compromise of a power, the peculiar character of which has required a constant accession to that impression of superiority upon which its existence depends. This principle, or rather necessity of action, for such it would appear, propelled us forward, till our empire has attained its present magnitude, and we contemplate with equal astonishment and awe, the political phenomenon of a few strangers, whose ships have conveyed them from a distant island in Europe, exercising sovereign sway over 400,000 square miles of the finest part of the continent of Asia, and claiming as their indefeasible right, the allegiance of fifty millions of the inhabitants of that quarter of the globe.

One of the principal means by which this extensive conquest has been made, and the one to which we must chiefly trust for its defence, is the Native army of the East India Company, which at present exceeds 150,000 effective men. The work before us gives the best account we have met with, of the origin and foundation of that part of this great army, which more particularly belongs to Bengal;—but we have made it our duty to seek others sources of information, that we may be able to take the most comprehensive view of a subject so vital to our eastern empire; we shall endeavour to trace the progress of the Native troops at Madras and Bombay, before we examine the facts brought before us by Captain Williams; a combined view of the whole may suggest some reflections on the means which appear best calculated to maintain the efficiency, and attachment of the Indian army.

Though Bombay was the first possession which the English obtained in the east, the establishment on that island was for a very long period on too limited a scale to maintain more than its European garrison, and a few companies of disciplined sepoys. On the coast of Coromandel, which became towards the middle of the last century a scene of war between the English and French, who mutually aided and received support from the princes of that quarter, the natives of India were first instructed in European discipline, During the siege of Madras, which took place in A. D 1746, a number of peons, a species of irregular infantry armed with swords & spears, or matchlocks, were enlisted for the occasion; to those some English officers were attached, among whom a young gentleman of the civil service, of the name of Haliburton, was the most distinguished. This gentleman, who had been rewarded with the commission of a lieutenant, was employed in the ensuing year in training a small corps of natives in the European manner; he did not, however, live to perfect that system which he appears to have first introduced into the Madras service.

'It was by one of our own sepoys,' (the Council of Fort St. David observe, in a dispatch dated the 2d September, 1748, in which they pass eulogium on the character of Mr. Haliburton,) 'that he had the misfortune to be killed, who shot him upon his reprimanding him for some offence;—the poor gentleman (they add) died next day, and the villain did not live so long, for his comrades that stood by, cut him to pieces immediately.'

It appears from other authorities, that the first sepoys who were raised by the English, were either Mahommedan, or Hindoos of very high cast, being chiefly rajpoots; and the event we have related marked the two strongest feelings of the minds of these classes resentment for real or supposed injury, and attachment to their leader. The name of Mr. Haliburton was long cherished by the Madras native troops, and about twenty years ago, on an examinination of old grants, some veterans, wearing medals, appeared, as claimants, who called themselves Saheb Ra Sepoy, or Haliburton's Soldiers. One of the first services on which the regular sepoys of Madras were employed, was the defence of Arcot. A. D. 1751. The particulars of that siege, which forms a remarkable feature in the life of the celebrated Clive, have been given by an eloquent and faithful historian;* but he has not informed us of one occurrence that took place, and which, as it illustrates the characters of the Indian soldiers, well merited to be preserved. When provisions were very low, the Hindoo sepoys entreated their commander to allow them to boil the rice (the only food left) for the whole garrison. 'Your English soldier,' they said can eat from our hands, though we cannot from theirs—we will allot as their share every grain of the rice. and subsist ourselves by drinking the water in which it has been boiled,'—We have received this remarkable anecdote from an authority we cannot doubt as it refers to the most unexceptionable contemporary witnesses.

During all the wars of Clive, of Lawrence, of Smith, and of Coote, the sepoys of Madras continued to display the same valour and attachment. In the years 1780, 81 and 82. they suffered hardships of a nature almost unparalleled; there was hardly a corps that was not twenty months in arrears; they were supported, it is true, by a daily allowance of rice, but this was not enough to save many of their families from being the victims of that dreadful famine, which, during these years, wasted the Company's dominions in India. Their fidelity never gave way in this hour of extreme trial, and they repaid with gratitude and attachment the kindness and consideration with which they were treated by their European officers, who being few in number but, generally speaking, very efficient, tried every means that could conciliate the regard, excite the pride, or stimulate the valour of those they commanded.

In the campaigns of 1790 and 91. against Tippoo Sultaun, the sepoys of this establishment showed their usual zeal and courage; but the number of European troops which were now intermixed with them, lessened their opportunities of distinguishing themselves—and though improved in discipline: they perhaps fell in their own estimation. The native army, in some degree, became a secondary one, and the pride of those of whom it was composed was lowered. We are neither questioning the necessity of the increased number of his majesty's troops, which were employed in India at this period, or the propriety of allotting to their superior strength and active courage, services of the greatest danger, consequently of pre-eminent honour;—we only speak to the effect which the change made in the minds of the native army. The campaigns of Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows were certainly not inferior, either in their operations or results, to those of Sir Eyre Coote; and every officer can tell how differently they are regarded by the sepoys, who served in both; the latter may bring to their memory the distresses and hardships which they suffered, and perhaps the recollection of children who perished from famine—but it is associated with a sense of their own importance, at that period, to the government they served, with the pride of fidelity and patient valour. The pictures of these three distinguished leaders are in the great room of the exchange at Madras—so that, (we speak of ten years ago,) when a battalion comes into garrison, the old sepoys lead their families. Wallis and Meadows (these are the names, by which the two first commanders are known to them) are pointed out as great and brave chiefs; but it is to the image of their favourite, Coote, the pilgrimage is made, and the youngest of their children are taught to pay a respect bordering on devotion to this revered leader.

In the year 1796, new regulations were introduced into the Indian army, the whole form of which was in fact changed. Instead of single battalions of a thousand men, commanded by a captain who was selected from the European corps in the Hon. Company's service and a subaltern to each company; they were formed into regiments of two battalions, to which officers were appointed of the same rank and nearly of the same number as to a battalion in the service of his majesty. The good effects of this change, as far as related to the temper and attachment of the native army of Fort St. George, have been questioned by an officer of that setablishment, who was from local experience well qualified to judge.*—That the appearance & discipline of these troops have been improved, there is no doubt: that they have in the campaign against Seringapatam in 1799, and in the recent war with the Mahrattas, shewn their usual patience & courage; but events have occurred to prove that their affections were not only capable of being alienated from their European officers, but that they could become their murderers. It is not here meant to enter into the particulars of the mutiny at Vellore, which came like a shock to dispel the charm of half a century, and to shew by what a tenure our empire is held; but we are certainly disposed to think, with the officer to whom we have alluded, that this event could not have taken place, had the ties which formerly existed in the native army not been much weakened, if not entirely broken;—of what has since occurred, we forbear to speak, but we are assured that time, and the efforts of great wisdom, can alone afford a hope of a radical cure to the deep wounds that have been inflicted.

The general history of the native army of Fort St. George is short. Sepoys were first disciplined, as has been stated, on that establishment, in 1748: they were at that period, and for some time afterwards, in independant companies, under subadars or native captains, Mahommed Esof, one of the most distinguished of those officers, rose by his talents and courage to the general command of the whole: and the name of this hero such he was, occurs almost as often in the page of the English historian * of India, as that of Lawrence and Clive. As the numbers of the native army increased, the form changed. In A. D. 1766, we find ten battalions of 1000 men each and three European officers to each corps. In 1770, there were eighteen battalions of similar strength; and in 1784, the number of this army had increased to 2000 native cavalry, and 28.000 infantry: a considerable reduction was made at this period—but subsequent wars and conquests have caused a great increase, and the present effective strength of the native army of Fort St. George consists of eight regiments of cavalry, and twenty-four regiments or forty-eight battalions of native infantry. There are besides several troops of horse artillery, some battalions of gun lascare, and a very large invalid establishment.

A few remarks on the appearance and conduct of this army, with some anecdotes of remarkable individuals, will fully illustrate its character, and convey the uninformed reader a just idea of the elements of which it is composed.

The native cavalry of Fort St. George was originally raised by the Nabob of the Carnatic. The first corps embodied into a regiment under the command of European officers, on the suggestion of General Joseph Smith, served in the campaign of 1768. in the Mysore. From 1771, to 1776, the cavalry force was greatly augmented, but then again declined both in numbers and efficiency. The proportion that was retained, nominally in the service of the Nabob, but actually in that of the Company, served in the campaigns of 1780, 81, 82 and 83, and was formally transferred, with the European officers attached to it, to the Company's service in 1784. The prospect of fortune which the liberality of an Indian Prince offered, attracted to this corps many active and enterprizing European officers, and the favour which a native court extended to its choicest troops, filled the ranks of its regiments of regular cavalry with the prime of the Mahomedan youth † of the Carnatic. When this corps was in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, though it was often very high distinguished, the intrigues of a venal court, and irregular payments, caused frequent mutinies. Since it has been transferred to the Company's establishment, a period of more than thirty years, its career has been one of faithful service, and of brillant achievement, unstained by any example that we can recollect of disaffection or defeat. The two severest trials of the courage and discipline of this corps were at Assaye and Vellore;—in both services they were assosiated with the 29th dragoons.

The distinguished commander‡ of that gallant regiment had, from the day of its arrival in India, laboured to establish the ties of mutual and cordial regard between the European and native soldiers. His success was complete—his own fame, while he remained in India, was promoted by their combined efforts—and the friendship which he established and which had continued for many years, was after his departure, consummated upon the plains of Assaye. At the most critical moment of a battle which ranks amongst the hardest fought of those that have been gained by the illustrious Wellington, the British dragoons, when making their extremest efforts, saw their Asiatic fellow-soldiers 'keep pace, for pace and blow for every blow.' A more arduous task awaited the latter, when the battalions of native infantry which formed the garrison of Vellore were led by the infatuation of the moment to rise upon and murder the Europeans of that garrison. The fidelity of the native cavalry did not shrink from this severe trial, and after the gates of the fortress were blown open, their sabres were as deeply* stained as those of the English dragoons with the blood of their misguided and guilty countrymen.

But a few authentic anecdotes of some of the most distinguished individuals of the native cavalry of Madras will shew better than volumes the high spirit which pervades that corps.

In the campaign of 1791, when Secunder Beg, one of the oldest subadars of the native cavalry, was riding at a little distance on the flank of his troop, two or three horsemen of Tippoo's army, favoured by some brushwood, came suddenly upon him; the combat had hardly commenced, when the son of the subadar, who was a havildar or serjeant in the same regiment, flew to his father's aid, and slew the foremost of his opponents; the others fled. but nothing could exceed the rage of the old man at his son's conduct;—he put him instantly under a guard, and insisted upon his being brought to condign punishment for quitting his ranks without leave. It was with the greatest difficulty that Colonel Floyd, who commanded the force, could reconcile him to the disgrace he conceived he had suffered (to use his own expression) 'from his enemy being taken from him by a presumptuous boy in front of his regiment.'

Cawder Beg, late subadar of the fourth regiment, may be deemed throughout his life as one of the most distinguished officers of the native cavalry of Madras. In 1790, he was attached to Colonel Floyd as an orderly subadar, when that officer, who had been reconnoitring with a small detachment, was attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's horse. Nothing but the greatest exertion of every individual could have saved the party from being cut off. Those of Cawder Beg were the most conspicuous, and they received a reward of which he was proud to the last hour of his life; an English sabre was sent to him, with the name of Colonel Floyd upon it, and an inscription stating that it was the reward of valour,—But personal courage was the least quality of Cawder Beg—his talents eminently fitted him for the exercise of military command. During the campaign of 1799. it was essential to prevent the enemy's looties, a species of Cossack horse, from penetrating between the columns and the rear guard, and plundering any part of that immense train of provisions and luggage which it was necessary to carry to Seringapatam.—Cawder Beg, with two or three of his relations from the native cavalry, and a select body of infantry, were placed under the orders of Captain Malcolm, † who was then political representative with the army of the subah of the Deckan, and commanded a considerable body of the troops of that prince. Captain Malcolm, who had applied for Cawder Beg on acconnt of his reputation, prevailed upon Meer Allum, the leader of the subah's forces, to place a corps of 2000 of his best regular horse under the subadar's orders. Two days after the corps was formed, an orderly trooper came up to Captain Malcolm, and told him that Cawder Beg was engaged with some of the enemy's horsemen. Captain Malcolm hastened to the spot, with some alarm for the result, and determined, if Cawder Beg was victor, to reprove him most severely for a conduct so unsuited to the station in which he had been placed. The fears he entertained for his safety were soon dispelled, as he saw him advancing on foot with two swords in his hand, which he hastened to present to Captain Malcolm, begging at the same time he would restrain his indignation at his apparent rashness, till he heard his reasons; then, speaking to him aside, said,—

'Though the general of the Nizam's army was convinced by your statement of my competence to the command you have entrusted me

* Vide Malcolm's Political History of India, P, 465

* Orme.

† There cannot be men more suited from their frame and disposition for the duty of light cavalry, than those of which this corps is composed. They are, generally speaking, from five feet five to five feet ten inches in height, of light but active make. Their strength is preserved and improved by moderation in their diet, and by exercises common to these military tribes, and which are calculated to increase the muscular force.

‡ The present General Sir John Floyd, Bart.

* We state this fact upon the high authority of a respectable officer, who belonged to the 19th dragoons, and was with them on this memorable occasion.

† Now Sir John Malcolm.

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on 28 June, 2017

with, I observed that the high born and high titled leaders of the horse he placed under my orders looked at my close jacket,* straight pantaloons, and European boots, with contempt, and thought themselves disgraced by being told to obey me—I was therefore tempted on seeing a well mounted horseman of Tipoo's challenge their whole line, to accept a combat, which they declined. I promised not to use fire arms, and succeeded in cutting him down; a relation came to avenge his death;. I wounded him, and have brought him prisoner. You will (he added, smiling) hear a good report of me at the durbar (court) of Meer Allum this evening—and the service will go on better for what has passed,—and I promise most sacredly to fight no more single combats.'

When Captain Malcolm went in the evening to visit the Nizam's gurwal, he found at his tent a number of the principal chiefs, and among others, those that had been with Cawder Beg; with whose praises he was assailed from every quarter. 'He was,' they said, 'a perfect hero, a Rustum;† it was an honour to be commanded by so great a leader.' The consequence was, as the subadar had anticipated—that the different chiefs who were placed under him vied in respect and obedience; and so well were the incessant efforts of this body directed, that scarcely a load of grain was lost: hardly a day passed that the activity and stratagem of Cawder Beg did not delude some of the enemy's plunderers to their destruction.

It would fill a volume to give a minute account of the actions of this gallant officer; he was this native aide-de-camp of General Dugald Campbell, when that officer reduced the ceded districts:‡—he attended Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) in the campaign of 1803, and was employed by that officer in the most confidential manner. At the end of this campaign, during which he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, Cawder Beg, who had received a pension from the English government, and whose pride was flattered by being created an omrah‖ of the deckan by the Nizam, retired, but he did not long enjoy this distinction he had obtained,—he died in 1806, worn out with the excessive fatigue to which he had for many years exposed himself.

The body guard of the Governor of Madras, which consists of about one hundred men, has always been a very select corps, and the notice and attention with which both the native officers and men of the corps have invariably been treated, may be adduced as one of the causes which have led to it obtaining distinction in every service on which it has been employed.

On the 13th of May, 1791, Lord Cornwallis returned his thanks in the warmest terms to this small corps and its gallant commanding office, Captain Allexander Grant, for a charge made upon the enemy. It obtained still further distinction under Captain James Grant, the brother of its former commander, when employed, in the year 1801 against the Poligars, a race of warlike men who inhabit the southern part of the Madras territory. There are, indeed, few examples of a more desperate and successful charge than was made during that service by this small corps, upon a phalanx of resolute pikemen, more than double its own numbers; and the behaviour of Shaikh Ibrahim, the senior subadar, (a native captain,) on that occasion, merits to be commemorated.

This officer, who was alike remarkable for his gallantry and unrivalled skill as a horseman, anticipated, from his experience of the enemy, all that would happen. He told Captain Grant what he thought would be the fate of those who led the charge, at the same moment that he urged it, and heard with animated delight the resolution of his commander to attempt an exploit which was to reflect such glory on the corps. The leaders of the body guard, and almost one-third of its number, fell as, was expected; but the shock broke the order of their opponents, and they obtained a complete victory. Shaikh Ibrahim was pierced with several pikes, one was in the throat; he held his hand to this, as if eager to keep life till he asked the fate of Captain Grant. The man of whom he inquired pointed to that officer, who was lying on the ground, and apparently dead, with a pike through his lungs; the subadar, with an expression of regret that he had disdained to shew for his own fate, pulled the pike from the wound, and instantly expired. His character and his behaviour in the last moment of his existence are fully described in the following General Order, which was issued on this occasion by the Government of Fort St. George.

'A rare combination of talent has rendered the character of Shaikh Ibrahim familar to the officers of the army: to cool decision and daring valour, he added that as his judgment and those honourable sentiments, that raised him far above the level of his rank in life. An exploit of uncommon energy and personal exertion terminated his career, and the last effort of his voice breathed honour, attachment, and fidelity.

'The Governor in Council, desirous of shewing to the army his Lordship's* sense of the virtue and attainments which have rendered the death of this native officer a severe, loss has been pleased to confer on his family a pension equal to the pay of a Subadar of the Body-guard, being 30 pagodas per month; and his lordship has further directed that a certificate to this effect, translated into Persian and Hindostanee, may be presented to the family, as a record of the gift, and a tribute to the memory of the brave subadar Sheikh Ibrahim.'

The posthumous praise given to Shaikh Ibrahim appeared to have inspired others with a desire to share his fate, that they might attain his fame. A jemadar of the same corps, some days afterwards, being appointed with a few select men to watch a road, where it was thought the chief whom they were attacking might try to escape with one or two followers, determined when a whole column came out to make an attempt against its leader, and such was the surprize at seeing five or six horsemen ride into a body of between two or three hundred men, that he had cut down the chief before they recovered from their astonishment; he succeeded in riding out of the column, but was soon afterwards shot. He had, when he meditated this attack, sent a person to inform Captain J. Grant (who had recovered of his wounds) of his intention: 'The Captain will discover,' he observed,' that there are more Shaikh Ibrahims than one in the body-guard.' Captain Grant, when the service was over, erected tombs over these gallant officers: a constant lamp is kept at them, which is supported by a trifling monthly donation from every man in the body guard, and the noble spirit of the corps is perpetuated by the contemplation of these regimental shrines (for such they may be termed) of heroic valour.

Shaikh Moheedeen; a subadar of the body-guard of Madras, who was one of the first officers appointed to the corps of native horse artillery recently raised on that establishment, accompanied Sir John Malcolm to Persia, and was left with a detachment of his corps under the command of Captain Lindsay, to aid instructing the Persians in military tactics. The small body of men and their gallant European commander were engaged in several campaigns in Georgia, their conduct has obtained, not only for the subadar, but for all the men of his party, marked honours and reward, both from the Persian government and their own. Their exertions received additional importance from the scene on which they acted, for it is not easy to calculate the future benefits which may result from the display of the superior courage and discipline of the native soldiers of India on the banks of the Araxes.

The native infantry of Madras is generally composed of Mahomodans and Hindoos of good cast; at its first establishment none were enlisted but men of high military tribes. In the progress of time a considerable change took place, and natives of every description were enrolled in the service. Though some corps that were almost entirely formed of the lowest and most despised races of men obtained considerable reputation, it was feared their encouragement might produce disgust, & particularly when they gained, as they frequently did, the rank of officers. Orders were in consequence given to recruit from none but the most respectable classes of society; and many consider the regular and orderly behaviour of these men as one of the benefits which have resulted from this system.

The infantry sepoy of Madras is rather a small man, but he is of an active make, and capable of undergoing great fatigue upon a very slender diet. We find no man arrive at greater precision in all his military exercises; his moderation, his sobriety, his patience, give him a steadiness that is almost unknown to Europeans: but though there exists in this body of men a fitness to attain mechanical perfection as soldiers, there are no men whose mind it is of more consequence to study. The most marked general feature of the character of the natives of India is a meanness to obedience, accompanied by a great susceptibilty of good or bad usage; and there are few in that country who are more imbued with these feelings than the class of which we are now treating. The sepoys of Madras, when kindly treated, have invariably shewn great attachment * to the service; and when we know that this class of men can be brought, without harshness or punishment, to the highest discipline, we neither can or ought to have any toleration for those who pursue a different system; and the Commander in Chief is unfit for his station who grants his applause to the mere martinet, and forgets, in his intemperate zeal, that no perfection, in appearance and discipline, can make amends for the loss of the temper and attachement of the native soldiers under his command.

We discover in the pages of Orme many examples of that patient endurance of privations and fatigue, and that steady valour which has since characterised the native infantry of Fort St. George. Their conduct in the war against Hyder Ally in 1766 was such as justly to entitle them to admiration. In the battle of Trinomalee and Molwaggle they displayed all the qualifications of good and steady soldiers, and it was during this war that the fifth battalion of native infantry, commanded by Captain Calvert distinguished itself by the defence of Ambore, and obtained the honour of bearing a representation of that mountain fortress on one of its standards. To the campaigns of Sir Eyre Coote we have already alluded, and have spoken of the unshaken fidelity which the sepoys of Madras evinced at that trying juncture; but if a moment was to be named when the existence of the British power depended, upon its native troops, we should fix upon the battle of Portonovo. Driven to the seashore, attacked by an enemy exulting in recent success,† confident in his numbers, and strong in the terror of his name; every circumstance combined that could dishearten the small body of men on whom the fate of the war depended: not a heart shrunk from the trial. Of the European troops it is of course superflous to speak; but all the native battalions appear, from every account of the action, to have been entitled to equal praise on this memorable occasion; and it is difficult to say whether they were most distinguished when suffering with a patient courage under a heavy cannonade, when receiving and repulsing the shock of the flower of Hyder's cavalry, or when attacking in their turn the troops of that monarch, who baffled in all his efforts, retreated from this field of anticipated conquest with the loss of his most celebrated commander, and thousands of his bravest soldiers.

It would exceed our limits to dwell upon the different actions in the war against Tippoo and the Mahrattas, in which the Madras sepoys signalized themselves; we shall therefore content ourselves with some ancedotes of corps and individuals which appear calculated to give a fair impression of the general character of this class of the defenders of our empire in India.

*(To be Continued)*

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* The native troops in the English service wear a uniform very like that of Europeans.

† The Persian Hercules.

‡ These districts, which were ceded to the English goverament by the treaty of Seringapatam, in 1799, lie between Mysore proper, and the territories of the Subah of the Deckan.

‖ He received the title of Cawder Nuaz Khan, or Cawder the favoured Lord.

* Lord Clive (the present Lord Powis) was at this period Governor of Madras; and it is but justice to state virtue, talent, or valour, either in European or native, were certain under his administration of attaining distinction and reward.

* In old corps that have been chiefly recruited within the territories which have been long in the possession of the Company, desertion is of very rar occurrence.

The first battalion of the 3d native infantry marched in 1803 from near Madura, of which district and Trichinopoly a great proportion of its men were natives, to the banks of the Taptee, a distance of above a thousand miles, without one desertion!

† The defeat of Colonel Baillie's detachment which occurred at the commencement of this war. This defeat has been variously attributed to bad arrangements in the general plans of the campaign, to mismanagement on the part of the commanding officer, and to the misconduct of the native troops. It is probable all these causes combined to produce this great misfortune: but we must recollect that the native battalions that were chiefly accused of bad behaviour on this occasion, were raw levies who had never before seen service, and most of whom had hardly been in the army a sufficient time to be disciplined. The men composing these corps had been hastily raised in the Circars, or northern possessions of Madras, and their conduct created a prejudice (which experience has since proved to be unjust) against recruits from this quarter.

## PRICE CURRENT.

| | | Q R. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Ahmood, | per Surat Candy | 230 0 00 |
| Ditto Ditto Toomil, | of 21 Maunds | 260 0 00 |
| Ditto Bownaghur, | or 7 Cwt. | 190 0 00 |
| Ditto Ditto Toomil, | | 220 0 00 |
| Ditto Limree Wudwan, | New. | 190 0 00 |
| Ditto Ditto Toomil, | | 220 0 00 |
| Ditto Kutch, | | 190 0 00 |
| Ditto Ditto Toomil, | | 220 0 00 |
| Bengal Rice 1 sort, | per Bag | 10 0 00 |
| Ditto unhoiled 2 do. | do. do. | 8 0 00 |
| Ditto Moongey, | do. do. | 6 0 00 |
| Sugar Bengal real 1 sort, | per Bag | 30 0 00 |
| Ditto 2 do. | do. do. | 28 0 00 |
| Ditto Batavia in Cannister, | per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort, | 6 1 00 |
| Ditto China in Chest, | per Surat Maund of 41 seers | 6 1 00 |
| Sugar Candy Chinchu, | per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers | 10 2 00 |
| Ditto do. Canton. | do. do. | 10 0 00 |
| Ditto do. 2 do. | do. do. | 9 0 00 |
| Raw Silk Nankeen, | per pucka seer | 17 2 00 |
| Raw Silk Canton, 1 st. | 15 seers to a B'bay Maund | 17 0 00 |
| Ditto do. 2 do. | do. do. | 16 2 00 |
| Ditto do. 3 do. | do. do. | 16 0 00 |
| Salt petre, | per Bag | 18 0 00 |
| Gunnees, | per 100 | 38 0 00 |
| Benjamin 1 sort, | per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb. | 20 0 00 |
| Ditto Europe market, | Ditto Ditto | 40 0 00 |
| Ghee Caranchy, | per Bombay Maund | 7 2 00 |
| Wheat Jambooser, | per Cy. of 8 Parah | 26 0 00 |
| Gram Surat, new. | per ditto do. | 18 0 00 |
| Paddy, | per ditto Moora | 30 0 00 |
| Cocoanut Oil, | per B'bay Maund | 3 3 00 |
| Jengely do. | per do. | 3 3 00 |
| Pepper Tellichery, | per Cy. of 4 Robins | 125 0 00 |
| Bhatcole, | ditto | 135 0 00 |
| Ditto Eastern, | per do. of 21 maunds | 120 0 00 |
| Ginger Bengal, | per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs. | 60 0 00 |
| —— Malabar | per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs. | 48 0 00 |
| Turmeric Bengal, | per Surat Candy, | 40 0 00 |
| Hemp Concan, | per Bombay Candy, | 115 0 00 |
| Guanty, | per Ditto | 105 0 00 |
| Northern, | per Surat Candy, | 80 0 00 |
| Cardamums 1 sort, | per Surat Maund of 42 seers | 70 0 00 |
| Sandal Wood 1 sort, | at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb | 160 0 00 |
| Ditto 2 do. | 70 and 80 do. do. | 130 0 00 |
| Ditto 3 do. | do. do. | 110 0 00 |
| Beetlenut white Malay, | per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds | 60 0 00 |
| —— Malabar, | Bombay Candy, | 58 0 00 |
| Coir Laccadavie, | Cy. of 21 Mds. | 60 0 00 |
| Cojora New, | per do. of 4 Robins | 52 0 00 |
| Dammer Malacca Raw | per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds | 50 0 00 |
| Ditto boiled, | | 55 0 00 |
| Sago, | per Maund | 2 0 00 |
| Quick Silver, | per Surat Maund | 42 0 00 |
| Vermillion, | per Bundle | 1 2 00 |
| Camphor China, | per Maund of 42 seers | 28 0 00 |
| Tin in large slab, | per Maund 40 seers | 12 0 00 |
| Tutenague, | per Surat Maund | 11 2 00 |
| Elephants teeth Europe, | per do. do. | 50 0 00 |
| Nutmegs, | per pound | 3 0 00 |
| Mace, | per pound | 3 2 00 |
| Cassia, | do. do. | 2 2 5 |
| Cloves, | per S. Maund | 72 0 0 |
| Coffee Mocha, | per Surat Maund of 44 seers | 20 0 00 |
| Ditto Java, | ditto | none |
| Ditto Bourbon, | ditto | none |
| Almonds, | per do. do. | 4 3 00 |
| Kismises | do. do. do. | 4 2 00 |
| Hing Europe Market, | per Surat Maund of 44 seers | 12 0 00 |
| Brimstone, | per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy | 75 0 00 |
| Cochineal, | per pound | 17 0 00 |
| Saffron, Free of Oil, | per do. | 45 0 00 |
| Iron Swedish, | per Surat Candy | 52 0 00 |
| Ditto English, | ditto | 40 0 00 |
| Ditto Malwan, | ditto | 50 0 00 |
| Steel in Tub, | per Cwt. | 12 0 00 |
| Ditto Bundles, | ditto. | 14 0 00 |
| Pig lead, | per do. | 9 0 00 |
| Copper, Sheathing, | per Surat Maund | 22 0 00 |
| Ditto plate, | per do. do. | 23 2 00 |
| Copper Nails, | per Cwt. | 60 0 00 |
| Brass, Ditto, | ditto | 45 0 00 |
| Tar, | per Barrel | 20 0 00 |
| Tin Plates, | per chest | 21 0 00 |
| Red lead, | per Cwt. | 11 2 00 |
| White lead, | per do. | 14 0 00 |
| Brandy, | per Gallon | 7 0 00 |
| Gin, | per large case | 30 0 00 |
| Arrack Columbo, | per Gallon | 1 2 00 |
| In Bond, | | |
| Spanish Dollars, | per 100 | 220 2 00 |
| German Crowns, | per 100 | 214 0 00 |
| Venetians, | per 100 | 500 0 00 |
| Gubbus, | per 100 | 494 0 00 |

Remittance to Eng'and at six months 2 3 per Rupee

Freight to England 7 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight nominal 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca.

on Madras. par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 20 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately at the cost.